INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,180 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1973 Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partial cloudiness. Temp. 78-64 (26-18). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 84-64 (29-18). LONDON: Partial cloudiness. Temp. 75-59 (24-15). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temp. 77-66 (25-18). CHANNEL: Calm to slight. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 92-64 (31-18). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 82-68 (28-20). Yesterday's temp. 82-64 (28-16).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria 6 S. | Lebanon 2.50 P.
Belgium 15 B.Fr. | Luxembourg 15 L.Fr.
Denmark 2.25 D.Kr. | Morocco 1.50 Dh.
Eire (inc. tax) 11 P. | Netherlands 1 Fl.
Finland 1.40 F.M. | Nigeria 5
France 1.50 Fr. | Norway 2.25 N.Kr.
Germany 1 D.M. | Portugal 6 Esc.
Great Britain 10 P. | Spain 15 Ptas.
Greece 12 Drs. | Sweden 1.75 S.Kr.
Iraola Rs. 3.75 | Switzerland 1.50 S.Fr.
Iran 25 Rials | Turkey 7.75
Italy 200 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.75
Israel 1.21.40 | Yugoslavia 6 D.

Laotians Thwart Coup Attempt by Rightist General

By David K. Shipler

VIENTIANE, Laos, Aug. 20 (NYT).—The neutralist premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, retained firm control of the government today after an attempted coup by exiled rightist officers opposed to the imminent peace agreement with the Communists.

The coup leader, a former air force brigadier general, Thao Ma, 42, was killed when a small plane he was flying was shot down and crashed near the end of the Vientiane airport runway.

"All is calm in the kingdom," Prince Souvanna declared in a brief appearance before newsmen at his home this afternoon.

Nevertheless, military policemen swarmed through Vientiane, stopping passersby, checking identity cards and searching automobiles for escaping insurgents. The city was placed under a curfew lasting from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m.

There has been growing anger among military men here over the expected agreement between Prince Souvanna's government and the Communist-led Pathet Lao, an accord under which a coalition government would be established. The pact's signing has been delayed by objections from military men who believe that the Vientiane side has made too many concessions.

According to government spokesmen, the insurgent leaders had apparently miscalculated, believing that the regular Laotian armed forces would join them when they brought their 400 to 500 men across the Mekong River from Thailand just before dawn. But the generals and the bulk of the government troops remained loyal to Prince Souvanna and drove out the attackers.

When the force of exiled Laotians crossed the broad, swift Mekong, they moved immediately to the military section of the airport and took control after a brief fight. They wore blue-and-white striped scarves to identify themselves.

AP.

Brig. Gen. Thao Ma

AP.

Souvanna Phouma

American's Peace Bid

The American chargé d'affaires here, John G. Dean, went to the airport and met with Gen. Thao Ma, who had been in exile in Thailand since attempting a coup in 1966. The American made a futile effort to dissuade the Laotian from continuing the attack.

As about 400 of the insurgents held the airport, the general climbed into a propeller-driven T-28 fighter bomber and set off to bomb and strafe a military camp about five miles south of Vientiane. Several men at the camp, including a colonel and a sergeant, were reported killed.

Then the general strafed the house of an old enemy, Gen. Koupresith Abhay, deputy commander of the army, but nobody

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Associated Press.

FACE IN A CROWD—President Nixon walking with a heavy security guard down New Orleans's Canal Street toward a convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Mr. Nixon's planned motorcade was canceled because of a possible conspiracy to assassinate him.

Sees No Need to Violate Rights, Laws

Rogers Decries Security 'Obsession'

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (IHT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today the government must not "get so obsessed with security matters" that it violates civil liberties and the laws of the nation.

In discussing the implications of the Watergate, under reporters' questioning, Mr. Rogers—a former attorney general—said, "Great care should be shown before any extralegal action is taken."

He singled out for criticism the 1971 burglary at the office of Pentagon papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg's personal psychiatrist. That break-in was carried out by E. Howard Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy, who were acting as part of a special White House unit, known as "the plumbers," who were given the task of stopping the leak of secret documents to the press.

Hunt and Liddy have been convicted as key participants in the 1972 Watergate break-in and bugging of Democratic party headquarters.

Knew Nothing of Raids

At a State Department news conference, Secretary Rogers also said he did not approve the dual reporting system set up secretly to hide from Congress and the public the fact that U.S. bombers were attacking targets in neutral Cambodia in 1969 and 1970. "I knew nothing about it," he said.

At about the same time Mr. Rogers was speaking, President Nixon in a New Orleans speech was defending his orders to bomb Communist bases in Cambodia secretly as necessary to protect the lives of American soldiers in bordering South Vietnam. The President said key congressional leaders were informed of the raids.

Mr. Rogers said he found no difference between his public statements and those by President Nixon concerning the effect of the Watergate affair on conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

When the President spoke last week of confidence in American foreign policy "being sapped" by Watergate, Mr. Rogers said, he was referring to the fact that if uncertainty continued about Congress' and the people's support for the President, "it could adversely affect our foreign policy."

Mr. Rogers said he saw no conflict with his own statement that Watergate had not yet influenced U.S. foreign policy.

In his press conference—his first in Washington since Feb. 15—Mr. Rogers also said:

AP.

William P. Rogers

● The United States had made clear to Hanoi and the Viet Cong that it was "not about to come to a final agreement" on a U.S.-financed rebuilding of North Vietnam's economy until the Communists fully abide by all provisions of the Vietnam peace accord.

'A Sense of Reason'

● The Middle East situation is "unstable and could be dangerous," but the United States hoped that sooner or later "a sense of reason" would prevail on both sides and allow Arab-Israeli negotiations to commence.

● The United States has "consistently urged the Greek government to return Greece to a form of government that restores civil liberties [and] we welcome any steps that lead to a return to normality in that country." He was commenting on the installation of a new Greek government yesterday.

Mr. Rogers's remarks on national security, legality and Watergate, however, stirred added interest because the secretary has been a close friend of President Nixon since both served under the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Mr. Rogers as attorney general and Mr. Nixon as Vice-President.

'Would Do It Again'

Nixon Defends Secrecy Of Raids in Cambodia

By John Herbers

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20 (NYT).—President Nixon, speaking to a friendly audience of war veterans, defended today his ordering of the secret bombing of Cambodia in 1969, saying it was "absolutely necessary" to save American lives and move the war in Southeast Asia to the negotiating table.

To a rousing ovation, Mr. Nixon denounced the "great anguish and loud protest from the usual critics that this was an attack against tiny Cambodia," and said he had no regrets about his action.

"If American soldiers in the field today were similarly threatened, and if the price of protecting those soldiers was to order air strikes to save American lives, I would make the same decision today that I made in February 1969," he said.

It was the first time the President had spoken out on the subject since recent revelations that the United States carried out air strikes across the Cambodian border from Vietnam but reported them to the American people as strikes against the Communist forces within Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon spoke at noon to an enthusiastic audience of several thousand delegates to the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in the Rivergate convention center in downtown New Orleans.

The President kept to his schedule despite the disclosure earlier in the day that the Secret Service had discovered a conspiracy to assassinate him. A spokesman for the President said the route of the motorcade from the international airport to the convention center, published prior to the President's arrival, was changed when the conspiracy was uncovered.

The President stopped here en route from Key Biscayne, Fla., where he spent the weekend, to his home in San Clemente, Calif., where he plans to remain through Labor Day.

His address was devoted exclusively to national defense. He did not mention the Watergate disclosures that have crippled his administration in recent weeks.

Alive With Excitement

He was tanned and his face alive with excitement at the rousing response he drew from the men in brown and yellow caps, who turned out with bands, flags and welcome signs. He was animated further by a peace award presented to him by Mrs. James Reid of South St. Paul, Minn., president of the Veterans of Foreign Wars auxiliary.

Mr. Nixon spoke without text, except for the section on the Cambodia bombing, which was carefully composed and distributed to the press in advance.

"The time has come," he began, "to answer those who are criticizing the policies which helped to bring American peace with honor in Vietnam. Specifically, the President of the United States has been accused of conducting a secret bombing campaign against the defenseless and neutral country of Cambodia."

Then he went on to explain "the truth." When he assumed the presidency in January, 1969, he said, North Vietnamese regulars had overrun the entire border area of Cambodia adjacent to South Vietnam. He said the Cambodian population had been driven out and the North Vietnamese were operating a network of supply lines and bases along a 10-mile strip on the Cambodian side.

"It was not the United States but the North Vietnamese Communists who violated the neutrality of Cambodia," he said.

In February, he said, when the North Vietnamese launched a "countrywide offensive in the south, I ordered American air power employed directly and continually against the enemy-occupied base areas, from which Communist soldiers had been attacking and killing American soldiers."

The air strikes, he said, were directed at the North Vietnamese invaders, not the people of Cambodia, and the Cambodian government did not object to the strikes.

"In fact, while the strikes were in progress, Prince [Norodom] Sihanouk, then the leader of the Cambodian government, invited me to make a state visit to the Cambodian capital," he said. The President did not go.

"As for secrecy," he said, "the fact of the bombing was disclosed to the appropriate government leaders and congressional leaders"—those leaders, he said, "who had a right or a need to know."

Mr. Nixon also read a letter he said he had received from the father of a dead soldier who served along the Cambodian border in 1969.

The father, who was not identified, wrote that when his son was killed on March 1 of that year, "I felt you let him down" by not ordering the bombing of supply lines. On reading a few days ago that the President had approved such bombing, the man wrote: "I now believe the Lord led you to make a proper decision in this manner, and I sincerely feel your action saved many lives and shortened that dreadful war."

Mr. Nixon added as a "postscript" to the letter his observation that he would order such strikes again to save American lives.

Ex-Policeman Sought

President Cancels Motorcade After Assassination Warning

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20 (AP).—President Nixon canceled a motorcade through New Orleans today after the Secret Service warned that there was a plot to assassinate him and a federal warrant was issued accusing a former policeman of threatening the President's life. A pick-up order was requested for the one-time New Orleans policeman, Edwin M. Gaudet, early in the day. Later, at about the time Mr. Nixon was leaving New Orleans after a speech to the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention, a federal warrant was issued that said Mr. Gaudet "knowingly, willfully, unlawfully, made a threat to take the life of the President."

Mr. Gaudet was arrested in 1970—the last time Mr. Nixon visited New Orleans—for throwing a burning flag at the President's car.

The cancellation of the open-car parade through downtown New Orleans followed a highly unusual announcement by the Secret Service in Washington urging Mr. Nixon to change his plans.

However, Gerald Warren, deputy presidential press secretary, said the Florida White House learned of the possible threat to Mr. Nixon's life "over the weekend" and the President decided to accept the Secret Service recommendation and cancel the motorcade.

The warrant for Mr. Gaudet's arrest said: "This complaint is based on the fact that on or about Aug. 15, the aforementioned subject entered an establishment in New Orleans and stated: 'Somebody ought to kill President Nixon. If no one has the guts, I'll do it.' Further, that on no less than three prior occasions in the last two weeks, subject entered the same establishment and complained about the current state of the national economy and that he was unable to feed his family under present conditions.

"He stated that if he had a gun, he would kill President Nixon and made specific references to doing this during President Nixon's visit to New Orleans on Aug. 20."

Officials said that both the President's safety and the public's safety were factors in canceling the motorcade and changing the route by which the President was driven to Rivergate Convention Center to address the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention.

After Mr. Nixon left the city for San Clemente, Calif., New Orleans police said that the only information they had about a conspiracy was that the Secret Service had asked them to locate Mr. Gaudet.

Assistant U.S. attorney Albert J. Winters jr. said in New Orleans that the only warrant issued in the case was for Mr. Gaudet.

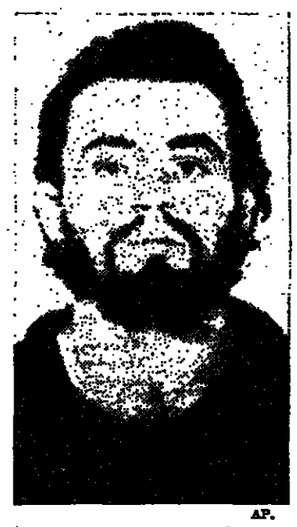
The Secret Service said Mr. Gaudet was armed and dangerous.

Word of the possible conspiracy was announced by the Secret Service in Washington. It was the first time that agents had said publicly before a presidential visit that they were unable to secure an area.

Jack Warner, a spokesman for the Secret Service in Washington, said that it was believed more than one person was involved. He said: "Over the past week we have received information over a possible conspiracy to assassinate the President during his visit to New Orleans." He said that the information came from police sources.

Mr. Nixon was to have joined local officials and a handful of marching groups for a five-block parade along Canal Street. Instead, his party took an unan-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



AP.

Edwin M. Gaudet, a former New Orleans policeman, who is being sought on charges that he "knowingly, willfully, unlawfully made a threat to take the life of the President."

Pardon for Political Prisoners Approved by Greek Cabinet

ATHENS, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—The Greek cabinet today approved legislation for the release of some 350 political prisoners. They are expected to be set free starting tomorrow.

The amnesty does not cover anti-regime acts committed outside Greece, an authoritative source said today. However, he said that the pardon does apply to Greeks who were convicted in their absence and those who escaped abroad after being charged with anti-regime acts committed here. Such persons will be allowed to return, the source said.

It was not clear whether such prominent Greeks as actresses Melina Mercouri and Irene Pappas and former Athens mayor George Plytas would be allowed to return. All have been deprived of Greek nationality for what the government called their "anti-Greek stand abroad."

A government official said that the cabinet met in special session today to approve the decision of President George Papadopoulos to free his political opponents, a decision that he announced yesterday after assuming his new office. He had ruled Greece for six years with powers seized in a military coup.

The lifting of martial law, also announced yesterday, may allow the music of Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis to be heard again in the country.

Mr. Theodorakis, who wrote the music for the films "Zorba the Greek" and "Z," lives in self-imposed exile. He is described here as an arch-foe of the regime, and his music, mostly protest and resistance songs, was banned under martial-law provisions after the 1967 army coup.

Also to be released is Alexandros Panaghoulis, 35, an army deserter convicted in 1968 of attempting to assassinate Mr. Papadopoulos, then the military junta's premier.

Many of the prisoners to be released are detained at Korydalos prison, near Piraeus, while 60 navy and air force officers are detained in military prisons in the Athens area.

The officers are under arrest for their alleged part in a May mutiny by navy personnel who allegedly wanted to restore King Constantine to his throne.

Also detained in connection with that plot is former Foreign Minister Evangelos Averoff-Tositsas, described in the indictment as the political adviser to the mutineers.

A government official today said that the 60 royalist officers would be set free under the amnesty but disciplinary action would be taken against them. He said that they would be either retired or cashiered.

After publication of the amnesty decree in the official gazette, the Ministry of Justice will begin screening the files of the political prisoners and order jail wardens to release them.

Officials here said that the first batch of prisoners to be released will be the 60 officers, followed by people sentenced for spreading false rumours likely to cause anxiety or for disobeying military orders.

Claimed Mafia Held Him

Rome Charges U.S. Newsman In Faking 4-Week 'Abduction'

ROME, Aug. 20 (AP).—American radio-TV newsman Jack L. Begon showed up today after what he described as four weeks of Mafia captivity and, after questioning him, police charged that he faked his own kidnapping and stole funds from his employer.

Mr. Begon, 62, a Rome correspondent for the American Broadcasting Co., had not been seen since July 22 until today, when he walked into a Rome clinic. Police said that he told them he had been kidnapped by members of the underworld.

After questioning him at the clinic, however, police issued an arrest warrant. He was not taken into custody because he was hospitalized, but a guard was posted outside his room.

Police quoted Mr. Begon as saying that, after he was kidnapped, the Mafia transported him to the United States. "I talked them into letting me free after I promised I would no longer investigate Mafia affairs," police said Mr. Begon told them.

Rome's Chief of Detectives Domenico Scali said that Mr. Begon later repeated his statement about being abducted to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Pentagon Lifts Bar to Producing F-111 After '74

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP).—The Pentagon, in reversal, has opened the way toward continuing production of the F-111 fighter-bomber.

The deputy secretary of defense, William P. Clements jr., bowed to the apparent will of Congress and announced on Friday that he had ordered the Air Force to use $30 million appropriated last year for procurement of long-lead items for the F-111.

He stopped short of ordering production continued beyond December, 1974, the present cut-off date, but indicated that it probably would happen if Congress appropriated funds for another 12 F-111s.

Both the House and the Senate Armed Services Committees have voted to authorize about $176 million for an additional dozen F-111s beyond the 543 which have been built or will be built, under previous authorizations, by the end of next year.

Moscow's Best Seller at $16 — A New Four-Volume Limited Edition

It's the City's Telephone Book, Last Published 15 Years Ago

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Aug. 20 (NYT).—That most elusive of telephone books, the directory of Moscow, finally has gone on sale at the city's newsstands, and Muscovites have been paying $16 for the four-volume set.

The last telephone directory of personal listings in the Soviet capital was published in 1958—they could then be accommodated in a single volume. During the last 15 years, the city probably has been the only great metropolitan center in the world without a readily available phone book.

Even the latest directory is not to be found for reference in public places, and its edition of 50,000 copies is being sold on a first-come, first-served basis. Routine distribution of phone books to subscribers is unknown here.

The four volumes, with their 700,000 personal listings and about 150,000 phones installed in communal apartments, contain fewer entries than the more economically printed Manhattan book, with about a million numbers. Telephones still are scarce in the Soviet Union, and waiting lists are long.

Several unusual features distinguish the Moscow directory from phone books in major Western cities. For one thing, it discriminates against foreign residents of the Soviet capital.

Thousands of diplomats, newsmen and businessmen, the only categories of foreigners living in the Soviet Union, have been omitted from the listings, presumably in keeping with Soviet policy intended to isolate foreign residents as much as possible.

Although the Moscow directory has been on public sale for a few weeks, foreign tourists inquiring about addresses and telephones of Soviet citizens at Intourist, the official travel organization, still are being told that there is no telephone book and such information cannot be provided.

Anyone who speaks Russian can call 09, the number for directory assistance, or inquire at any one of the many information booths scattered around Moscow for the specific purpose of providing phone numbers and addresses.

The Moscow directory also differs from similar Western publications by omitting all numbers of offices, stores, hospitals and other public institutions, all of which are run by the government in the Soviet Union.

Separate directories of such office numbers have appeared at regular intervals, the last time in 1972. It, too, was available only in a limited edition of 200,000 copies and was sold out in a few days.

The office directory contains addresses and phone numbers of all public institutions, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a skyscraper building on the Sadovaya Ring, to the neighborhood school or dry cleaner, also run by the government.

The new phone book gives instructions for direct long-distance dialing, which is being introduced in the Soviet Union. But it is still a difficult undertaking, requiring the dialing of 18 digits—the number 8 for automatic long-distance calls, a three-digit area code, the seven-digit number being called and the seven-digit number from which the call is being dialed.

U.S., Japan Role Revealed In Freeing Kidnapped Kim

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Aug. 20 (NYT).—Diplomatic sources here and in Seoul report that strong warnings from Japan and the United States to South Korea were instrumental in saving the life of a kidnapped South Korean opposition leader.

The Japanese were said to have been especially pointed in telling the South Koreans that relations between the two nations would be jeopardized unless Kim Dae Jung, who was abducted by Koreans from a Tokyo hotel on Aug. 8, was released unharmed.

South Korean sources said Japan had threatened to break diplomatic relations, but Japanese officials said that this was "exaggerated," and that Japanese warnings were "not so spectacular." Mr. Kim was released near his home in Seoul last Monday.

The Japanese and American diplomatic representations to South Korea were the first evidence that Tokyo and Washington officials held Seoul responsible for the abduction of Mr. Kim, who opposed President Park Chung Hee in the 1971 presidential election.

Seoul Denial

Earlier, American, Japanese and Korean sources said privately they believed the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency had seized Mr. Kim. The South Korean government has publicly denied being involved.

Japanese officials said that Premier Kakuei Tanaka had received a letter of apology from Premier Kim Jong Pil of South Korea. They said Premier Kim did not admit that the Seoul government was responsible but apologized because Koreans had done the kidnapping.

Even so, the Japanese official said, Tokyo will probably postpone a ministerial meeting of the two countries scheduled for next month to negotiate $200 million in Japanese economic aid to South Korea. They indicated that they would reflect continued Japanese displeasure over the incident.

The Scenario

The following account of diplomatic activity was pieced together from American, Japanese and Korean sources here and in Seoul, plus information in the public record and from an interview with Mr. Kim in Seoul just after he was released.

Mr. Kim was kidnapped at about 1 p.m. on Aug. 8 by Koreans to eliminate his criticism of President Park, whom Mr. Kim had repeatedly called a dictator. His captors drove him to a beach near Osaka in central Japan and put him aboard a high-speed boat about 1 a.m. Thursday.

On Thursday, Aug. 9, Japan's ambassador in Seoul called on the deputy foreign minister in the morning and again in the afternoon. In Tokyo, the deputy foreign minister called in the South Korean ambassador.

Japan's views on Mr. Kim's abduction were reportedly made clear during those meetings. The American position was delivered by the U.S. ambassador in Seoul in meetings with Premier Kim.

In the meantime, the kidnapped Mr. Kim was being held aboard the boat cruising somewhere off Japan, apparently waiting for final word to dump him into the sea.

Seen From Plane

Mr. Kim said that on the morning of Aug. 9, however, he heard one of his captors shout "Airplane!" and the ship's engines shift into high speed. The plane, which may have been a Japanese reconnaissance craft, apparently flew over the boat several times to check its identity.

That evidently led directly to the diplomatic moves. But those responsible for Mr. Kim's abduction, who had planned to kill him and were not prepared to release him, needed time to figure out what to do with him and how.

The turning point came on the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 10. Mr. Kim's captors brought him on deck, removed the weights bound to his hands and legs, massaged his wrists to restore circulation, gave him orange juice, fed him rice gruel, and allowed him to smoke a cigarette.

The Japanese government was informed as early as Saturday, Aug. 11, that Mr. Kim was still alive. That was 48 hours before he was released. Some of Mr. Kim's friends in Tokyo said Japanese officials told them on Sunday, Aug. 12, that he was alive.

Then, at about 10 p.m. Monday, he was allowed to go home, where he is now under what amounts to house arrest. The South Korean government has informed the Japanese government that he will not be permitted to return to Japan at present, despite a request from Tokyo to question him about the kidnapping, which occurred in Japan.

Chemical Firm In Japan Closed By Fishermen

TOKYO, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The Chisso chemical company stopped production today because a two-week blockade by fishermen prevented it from receiving raw materials.

The fishermen accused the company of polluting nearby fishing grounds with mercury, thus damaging their livelihood.

Fishermen and fish dealers have suffered loss of sales since the Japanese government issued guidelines in July for the maximum amounts of various kinds of fish which could be safely eaten without risking mercury poisoning.

The blockade was set up Aug. 7 by 30 fishing cooperatives, comprising 5,000 members in the Yatsushiro area.

When their demand of 14.850 billion yen ($56.1 million) in compensation from Chisso was countered by a Chisso offer of 1.2 billion yen, the fishermen blocked the main gate and four other gates at Chisso headquarters.

Appeal Is Ignored On Getty Grandson

ROME, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The lawyer for the mother of J. Paul Getty 3d said today the boy's presumed kidnappers have not responded to his appeal for "new and urgent communication."

Attorney Giovanni Iacovoni also said a representative of Mrs. Getty's family had arrived in Rome to guarantee "the real and immediate availability" of ransom money. The lawyer did not elaborate but other sources indicated a new ransom offer was involved.

The 16-year-old Getty, grandson and namesake of the American oil billionaire, disappeared on July 9. Two days later his mother received a telephone call saying he had been kidnapped. A demand for 10 billion lire ($17 million) ransom followed.

United Press International.

CHUTISTS' DOZEN—A thirteenth man glides from the sky to join the tight little circle of 12 men falling freely over Sylvania, Ga., during a morning exercise.

Tactical Change Seen

Attacks on Provincial Capitals, Near Phnom Penh End Lull

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Communist-led forces broke a five-day lull following the American bombing halt with renewed attacks today against two provincial capitals and three small but bitter fights near Phnom Penh, military sources said.

Insurgent troops, who recently had been avoiding fights, attacked government forces at Kompong Cham, Kompong Speu, Svay Relum, Qol Leap and Sala Krours.

Police said that a government soldier got into a quarrel with a motor-scooter driver in Phnom Penh and threw a hand grenade at the man. Five persons were wounded in the blast.

Kompong Cham, one of the areas of renewed fighting, is 35 miles east of Soum, which was captured by the insurgents Aug. 12. Many of the government troops who abandoned Soun fled to Kompong Cham. Military sources said the city is surrounded by about 4,500 Communist-led troops. Kompong Cham is 47 miles northeast of this capital.

On the opposite side of Phnom Penh, about 100 government troops were attacked by an estimated 300 insurgents near Kompong Speu, 30 miles southwest of the capital.

Foe Reported Repulsed

Field reports said that the Communist-led troops were repulsed in an attack against a government position at Qol Leap, 10 miles north of Phnom Penh, late yesterday and early today.

Other field reports said that government troops moving along Highway 30 were attacked near Svay Rolum, six miles south of Phnom Penh.

Communist-led forces killed four government soldiers and wounded five in an ambush at Sala Krours, about 15 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. Field reports said that the insurgents used mortars and rocket grenades during the two-hour fight. Insurgent casualties were listed as six dead.

Premier In Tam said today that he sees no hope for a political settlement to the Cambodian war and predicted that the struggle will go on against the rebels.

The premier said that Khmer Rouge insurgents suffered heavy casualties in the final days of American bombing which ended last Wednesday. He said the rebels have pulled back on the northern front to the Kompong Cham area.

'Change in Strategy'

"I think this is a change in strategy," he said. "Their first aim was to capture Phnom Penh, but they failed. Now they will try to attack the provincial cities."

In South Vietnam, Communist gunners yesterday, for the fourth straight day, shelled government positions along the defense perimeter of the old imperial capital of Hué, a government spokesman said.

He said that the Communists fired 131 mortar rounds into four positions on the perimeter northwest, southwest and southeast of Hué, 400 miles north of Saigon. Two government soldiers were wounded in one of the attacks, he said.

Government military sources reported that North Vietnamese regular troops, backed up by Viet Cong guerrillas, yesterday overran a Mekong Delta hamlet in one of their biggest attempts to gain land in the region, but were driven back by government troops.

Man Sought In Nixon Plot

(Continued from Page 1)

nounced route directly to the Rivergate Convention Center.

Eight motorcycle policemen preceded the presidential limousine, a Coast Guard helicopter criss-crossed overhead and Secret Servicemen abounded.

Lt. Gov. James Fitzmorris announced at midmorning that Mr. Gaudet had been picked up, but police and Secret Service spokesmen denied arresting the onetime policeman.

Mr. Gaudet's father said he believed that his son was in New Mexico. "I think the whole picture is distorted," he said.

Police spokesman Frank Hayward said: "By virtue of his [Gaudet's] history with us, the Secret Service merely asked us to locate him." In connection with the possible plot, police announced that the police superintendent's unmarked auto had been stolen last night from his home.

Mr. Gaudet was arrested on Aug. 14, 1970, when Mr. Nixon went through the French quarter in a motorcade. He was charged with attempting to desecrate a flag by burning it and throwing it on the President's car.

He had been off the police force nearly three years at the time of that arrest. On July 25, 1967, he was "allowed to resign" after being involved in an incident during which a firearm was discharged during a fight.

Paraguay Reopens Border

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Paraguay today reopened its frontier with Argentina, which was partly closed last Saturday, the Interior Ministry announced.

Laotian Coup By Rightists Is Put Down

(Continued from Page 1)

was hurt, government spokesmen said.

A government gunner then fired at the general's plane and hit it, a witness said. The general tried to land the crippled aircraft at the airport, but crashed off the end of the runway.

Official reports said that the general was rushed to a first-aid station, where he died of his injuries. There were other reports that he was shot by a soldier after being removed from the plane.

Meanwhile, one of his comrades, an exiled colonel, Bounleuth Saykosi, stole an army helicopter and made a daring escape, presumably back to Thailand.

Dressed in civilian clothes, Col. Bounleuth had led about 20 men to take over the national radio station. They held it for several hours, declaring martial law and urging the populace to remain calm. Several insurgents also tried to take the national bank, government officials said, but failed.

Loyal troops began to fight their way down the road from Vientiane to the airport. Two jeeps were destroyed and at least one insurgent was killed. After a few hours, the airport was retaken by government troops and the insurgents either were captured or fled across the rice paddies, trying to make their way back to the Mekong.

Throughout the morning, Prince Souvanna, 73, spoke on a radio station operated by the army. In calm, confident tones, he insisted that he was in control and that the insurgents would soon be driven from Laos. He urged the public to stay at home.

But few did. The marketplace was full. Children went to school. People clustered on street corners, listening to radios and watching the constant troop movements. Nobody seemed alarmed or worried. For the most part, civilian Vientiane retained its listless demeanor.

The insurgents who had taken control of the national radio station sat or sprawled in front of the building. They were finally cut off the air by government forces who took control of the transmitter, which is in another part of the city.

Loyal troops then surrounded the building and captured the insurgents without firing a shot.

By noon the coup attempt was over.

U.S. Support of Phouma

VIENTIANE, Aug. 20 (AP).—The U.S. Embassy underlined American support of Prince Souvanna, who has been chosen to be premier of the proposed coalition government embracing the Communists, by issuing this statement on the 10-hour coup attempt today:

"The United States takes a very serious view of the attempted coup and reiterates its strong support for the government of Prince Souvanna Phouma and for a negotiated settlement in Laos."

Hanoi's official Vietnam News Agency reported the coup attempt without comment, but called the leaders "a number of ultrareactionaries, henchmen of foreign powers."

In a run of three coups from 1958 to 1960, the United States supported rightists. But the 1962 Geneva conference on Laos gave rise to a coalition government headed by Souvanna Phouma. Since then, Washington has backed the prince against the Pathet Lao on one hand and the rightist military on the other.

St. Louis Fireworks Blast

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20 (AP).—About 50 persons were injured when fireworks were ignited accidentally during the finale of a neighborhood festival, authorities said. Eight persons were hospitalized Sunday night. The rest were treated and released.

Small Bombs Are Exploded In 2 Major London Stores

LONDON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Small fire bombs exploded last night and early today in two of London's most famous department stores, but caused little damage.

An alleged Irish Republican Army statement issued to the press claimed responsibility, but IRA sources in Dublin denied any link to the explosions.

Tonight, another bomb badly damaged the Kings Wells Shopping Center in the north London district of Hampstead. Police said that no one was injured. It was feared that a second bomb may be in the vicinity and bomb experts were called to help in the search, police sources said.

Police did not immediately link the Hampstead blast with the earlier firebombings.

The small bombs, which fizzled out without causing any fire, slightly damaged merchandise in Harrods and Liberty's department stores.

Police said that, while they were considering that it might have been the work of Irish extremists, they were working on the theory that the devices were planted by someone with a grudge against the stores.

The first bombs exploded in Harrods last night, damaging a suitcase in the luggage department and a cushion in the bedding area.

Two bombs were discovered today in Liberty's after police advised all major stores to search their premises. A spokesman at Liberty's said that one of the devices apparently had exploded during the weekend, but had only burned the lining of a suit. The second bomb, encased in a fake package of cigarettes, was found unexploded in the same clothing rack and was defused.

The statement issued to the press, after the fire at Harrods, said that the bomb had been planted by IRA units in Britain and that other incendiaries were planted in major stores on Oxford and Regent Streets in central London, where Liberty's is located.

In March, one man was killed and more than 100 persons hurt when explosives, packed into three cars, were set off in London by a radical IRA group, without the approval of the IRA command.

In Aldershot, England, meanwhile, two cans of gasoline exploded outside the army camp's officers club late last night as officers were preparing to leave the club, a Defense Ministry spokesman said today.

The blast shattered windows and scorched a door at the club, the spokesman said. A spokesman said that only two or three persons were in the club at the time.

Ulster Women Mutilate Three Catholic Girls

BELFAST, Aug. 20 (UPI).—A gang of women mauled three Roman Catholic girls in Belfast last night and carved the initials of an outlawed Protestant group on their arms.

Tonight, a bomb blasted a house in East Belfast, killing one person and injuring two, police said.

The person slain was the 867th to be killed in four years of violence among minority Catholics, majority Protestants and security forces in Northern Ireland.

Gunshot wounds hospitalized five men in an upsurge of incidents late last night and early today.

The street strife followed one of the heaviest days of Sunday bombings in Northern Ireland in recent months.

Police said eight women attacked three teen-age girls, two of them 14-year-old twins, near the Trinity Flats at midnight. After kicking and beating the trio, they said the women scraped the initials of the Ulster Volunteer Force on their arms.

The gunshot casualties, according to an army spokesman, were caused in a machine-gun attack on a Catholic drinking club in Portadown, during a kidnapping in Londonderry and a gunfight between soldiers and snipers in Belfast during the night.

Gunmen fired into the crowded Catholic inn in Portadown, a town 20 miles southwest of Belfast, wounding two men. And, in Belfast, police said two boys, aged 15 and 17, were taken to a hospital early today shortly after soldiers exchanged fire with snipers in a Catholic area of the city.

The night's fifth victim was an unidentified man who police said was kidnapped in the Irish Republic border town of Donegal, then taken to Londonderry where he was shot in the legs and abandoned.

Bombers earlier yesterday damaged five buildings, including two hotels, in a series of attacks within a 20-mile radius of Belfast, but caused no injuries, police said.

U.S. Newsman Said to Fake His Abduction

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States, but claimed that he had managed to escape.

When Mr. Begon disappeared, his colleagues reported that he was preparing a documentary on the secret finances of the Mafia. Mr. Begon's desk at the ABC office in Rome was found in disorder, a pair of shattered eyeglasses was found on the floor and 1 million lire ($1,700) was missing from the office safe.

Mr. Begon left his home July 22, telling his Italian-born wife, Mary, that he was going to interview Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor. Instead, his car was discovered at the parking lot of Rome's Fiumicino Airport and it was found that he was booked on a flight to Palermo. Police said that the ticket was used, but they could not ascertain that it was Mr. Begon who used it.

"We were awaiting this reappearance," Mr. Scali said. "We are convinced that the kidnapping was simulated."

Simulating a crime carries a penalty of up to three years in jail. A theft conviction is also punishable by a term of up to three years.

UPI.

Jack J. Begon

Elephant Kills 11

BEIRUT, Aug. 20 (AP).—A wild elephant bolted from the jungles of Zaire and attacked a village in south Sudan last night, killing 11 persons. Three others were injured and 10 huts wrecked in the rampage before the elephant was finally killed by police, Egypt's Middle East News Agency reported from Khartoum today.

'Juggernaut' Lorries Face Threat in U.K.

LONDON, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Militant young Liberals today threatened to sabotage giant continental "juggernaut" lorries as part of their campaign to have the vehicles banned from British roads.

Liberal chairman Peter Hain said his organization would send out teams with some mechanical knowledge to sneak up on the lorries and render them immobile.

"There will be absolutely no danger to drivers. In my view the only danger involved is from these lorries on our roads," he said.

The action would be taken against scores of heavy lorries as they arrive from the Continent within the next few weeks. Young Liberals would also be putting their case verbally to drivers and raising parliamentary support, Mr. Hain added.

Vatican Accepts Critical Abbot's Move to Resign

From Wire Dispatches

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 20.—Pope Paul VI has accepted the resignation of the Right Rev. Giovanni Franzoni, a liberal cleric who criticized the Vatican's wealth in sermons at one of Rome's five basilicas, the Vatican announced today.

Abbot Franzoni, who has served as head of the Benedictine Monastery and the Basilica of St. Paul's Outside the Walls, announced his intention to resign last June 10. He took part in peace marches and openly criticized the Vatican as being "compromised with economic and political power."

Abbot Franzoni, 45, had been under a Vatican investigation for nearly two years for his progressive views and active support of striking workers and anti-military and far-left groups in and outside the church.

He also was critical of the Pope's announcement of a Holy Year of pilgrimages to Rome in 1975, charging that it would profit the rich while thousands in the city were homeless.

Horsemeat Seller Is Planning To Expand as U.S. Sales Soar

WESTBROOK, Conn., Aug. 20 (NYT).—Kent Carlson, who began operating the first federally inspected horsemeat market on the East Coast here last spring, plans to expand.

Mr. Carlson is starting a national franchise of some 10 to 20 horsemeat markets. The first of his chain stores was scheduled to open with an outlet in Stamford. The establishment will be known as "Carlson's Meat Markets: The Original East Coast Horsemeat Store."

Last April, trying to beat inflation in the beef business got to be too much even for Mr. Carlson, whose market had catered to vacationers relaxing at the nearby beaches who were willing to pay top prices for beef.

Since his store started selling flesh of the fleet-footed animals, Mr. Carlson has been on national TV, received crank telephone calls, been the object of a protest ride outside his market by horse lovers and received hate letters. He also has been financially successful.

A survey of the store shows that horsemeat prices have remained constant over the past four months, unlike beef prices, which continue to surge upward. A customer can still buy ground horsemeat for 69 cents a pound, sirloin for 89 cents, porterhouse for 95 cents and London broil for 89 cents.

Mr. Carlson and his butchers have sold 15,000 to 18,000 pounds of horsemeat a week for the past several weeks.

"I'll try it, I'll try it," one skeptical man in his late 30s said as he headed out with two pounds of ground horsemeat.

"It's delicious," said another. "You'll need a handkerchief to catch the tears of joy."

"The majority of the stores will be on the East Coast," Mr. Carlson said. "They will be primarily in the North because there is a large Canadian influence there and they are horse meat eaters. We found out from the hate mail that we received that the Southerners are against it."

The Carlsons suggest rules for the novice horsemeat cook.

1. Baste all steaks.
2. Cook roasts slightly longer and at lower heat.
3. Mix a small amount of cooking oil with the ground meat.
4. Cut London broil and round steak on the bias.
5. Tenderize the meat when ever possible.

France Is Seen Weighing More Nuclear Blasts

PARIS, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—France may set off one or two more nuclear explosions at its South Pacific test site before the end of August, informed sources said today.

The sources were skeptical about reports that this year's test series probably had ended with yesterday's explosion. Two other devices were exploded last month. The Defense Ministry would not comment on the possibility of further tests, in line with the policy of secrecy.

In Auckland, meanwhile, New Zealand postal workers said today that they will lift their month-old ban on French mail Friday and start to move a backlog of thousands of letters and parcels destined for France.

California Jury Convicts Man, 26, In 10 Slayings

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Aug. 20 (AP).—A jury here has convicted Herbert Mullin of killing 10 persons, including a woman and her two small sons.

Mullin was found guilty today on two counts of first-degree muder and eight counts of second-degree murder. He was found sane on all counts.

Mullin, 26, accused of 10 slayings last January and February, had pleaded not guilty because of LSD-induced insanity. The six-man, six-woman jury deliberated two days before reaching its verdict.

Mullin was tried in the murders of a young couple, a mother and two small sons, four teen-aged boy campers and a retired prizefighter.

During the trial he also admitted three more killings. The victims were a Los Gatos priest in his confessional, a transient and a coed hitchhiker.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	29	84	Fair
AMSTERDAM	22	72	Cloudy
ANKARA	25	77	Fair
ATHENS	31	88	Fair
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair
BELGRADE	30	86	Fair
BERLIN	21	70	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	23	73	Fair
BUDAPEST	31	88	Fair
CAIRO	31	88	Sunny
CASABLANCA	25	77	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Fair
DUBLIN	14	57	Overcast
EDINBURGH	13	55	Cloudy
FLORENCE	33	91	Fair
FRANKFURT	25	77	Fair
GENEVA	28	82	Fair
ISTANBUL	27	81	Fair
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy
LISBON	25	77	Sunny
LONDON	24	75	Fair
MADRID	30	86	Sunny
MILAN	30	86	Fair
MONTREAL	25	77	Sunny
MOSCOW	23	73	Cloudy
MUNICH	22	72	Fair
NEW YORK	24	75	Showers
NICE	27	81	Sunny
OSLO	19	66	Fair
PARIS	23	73	Fair
PRAGUE	24	75	Cloudy
ROME	27	81	Sunny
SOFIA	26	79	Fair
STOCKHOLM	17	62	Fair
TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
TEL AVIV	29	84	Fair
TUNIS	30	86	Fair
VENICE	30	86	Sunny
VIENNA	30	86	Cloudy
WARSAW	24	75	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	27	80	Sunny
ZURICH	26	79	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Can. at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

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From Belgium	337.50 Belgian francs	255 Belgian francs	255 Belgian francs
From Germany	29.10 Deutsche mark	21.90 Deutsche mark	29.10 Deutsche mark
From Spain	474 pesetas	357 pesetas	357 pesetas

*The rates shown do not include hotel or motel surcharges, if any. For rates on other types of calls or calls to Hawaii or Alaska, please check with your local operator.

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Attorney General Cites 'Responsibility'

Richardson to Rule Personally On Any Indictment of Agnew

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (WP).—Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson said yesterday that he personally would decide whether evidence gathered by federal prosecutors in the investigation of Vice-President Agnew should be presented to a grand jury.

In making that decision, Mr. Richardson said, he also bears the responsibility for the "ultimate resolution" of the constitutional issue of whether a Vice-President can be indicted for a crime while in office.

"I have the statutory duty to exercise general supervision and direction over the conduct of United States attorneys," Mr. Richardson said. "In this situation, clearly, I feel the responsibility I hold very keenly, and I would expect to exercise it."

Constitutional Question

Mr. Richardson was interviewed on the ABC-TV program "Issues and Answers."

The question of whether a President or Vice-President is subject to court jurisdiction in criminal cases has become embroiled in both the Watergate case and the criminal investigation of Mr. Agnew's affairs.

In a legal brief filed in answer to special Watergate prosecutor *Archibald Cox's demand for certain* presidential tapes and papers, lawyers for President Nixon have argued that a President must first be impeached and removed from office by Congress before he becomes subject to criminal court proceedings.

Mr. Agnew's lawyers, contending that there is no constitutional difference in this respect between a President and a Vice-President, are considering using the same argument should it become necessary, according to sources familiar with the case.

Mr. Agnew was informed Aug. 2 by George Beall, the U.S. Attorney for Maryland, that he is under investigation for possible violations of extortion, bribery, conspiracy and tax laws. The case, according to the sources, involves allegations that engineering, architectural and contracting firms paid off politicians for work in Baltimore County, at the state level and, in at least one instance, for a favor from Mr. Agnew after he became Vice-President.

Denied Wrongdoing

Mr. Agnew, who has denied any wrongdoing, was the county executive of Baltimore County from 1963 to 1966 and governor of Maryland from 1967 until he took office as Vice-President in January, 1969.

Last week, in response to a request from Mr. Beall, Mr. Agnew turned over copies of his personal financial records to the federal prosecutor in Baltimore. Mr. Beall's office has also subpoenaed thousands of pages of county and state campaign financing and road construction records in the probe, which initially focused on the current Baltimore County administration of Dale Anderson, a Democrat.

Meanwhile, Time magazine reported that officials in the Justice Department feel that an indictment of the Vice-President is inevitable because at least three witnesses have told of diverting cash payments to Mr. Agnew. It said the latest man to come forward was Allen I. Green, 49, president of a Maryland engineering firm.

Mr. Green was said to have told investigators that he gave kickbacks to Mr. Agnew about five times a year during his governorship and on a reduced scale after he became Vice-President in 1969.

District Court Delays Demand On Nixon Papers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—U.S. District Judge William B. Jones ruled today the White House does not have to comply with his order to turn over presidential documents until an Appeals Court rules on President Nixon's claims of executive privilege.

Judge Jones had ordered the White House to bring the documents to his chambers by Aug. 16 for a private inspection after the White House said they were exempt from disclosure because of executive privilege. The Justice Department sought a delay in the order so the ruling could be appealed.

The documents are sought by a Ralph Nader organization in a suit it filed claiming the White House raised milk price supports in 1971 because of large contributions by the dairy industry to the Nixon re-election campaign.

Judge Jones said he issued the delay to allow the Appeals Court time to consider the issue of executive privilege raised by the milk documents at the same time it hears similar arguments over the White House Watergate tapes.

2 More Firms Bare Nixon Gifts

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP).—Two more firms have admitted making illegal corporate contributions to President Nixon's reelection campaign. Phillips Petroleum Co. said it gave $100,000 and Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. admitted a $30,000 contribution.

A spokesman for the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President said on Friday that the contributions had been returned.

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, known as 3M, made its announcement in St. Paul. A spokesman refused to say who authorized the contribution.

Phillips, headquartered in Bartlesville, Okla., said the cash contribution came from W.W. Keeler, former chief executive officer and chairman of the board. He resigned as chairman Jan. 1.

Federal law prohibits a candidate from receiving campaign gifts from corporations, labor unions or banks and provides for fines up to $10,000 and two years imprisonment.

Russian Smuggles Out Labor Camp Diary

PARIS, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—A dissident Soviet writer, Andrei Sinyavsky, who arrived here unexpectedly nine days ago, has smuggled a 500-page diary out of the Soviet Union telling of his six years in detention camps, the French news magazine l'Express said in its current edition.

The magazine said the writer would take up a teaching post at the University of Paris after spending the summer with his wife Maya and his eight-year-old son in the south of France.

Mr. Sinyavsky was sent to Soviet labor camps for publishing banned works in the West.

United Press International

FAMILY SUPPORT—Joseph P. Kennedy 3d, followed by his mother, Ethel, wife of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and his uncle Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, leaving a court on Nantucket, where the young man was fined for dangerous driving which led to an accident.

Judge Criticizes Him for Accident

Young Kennedy Fined $100 on Auto Charge

NANTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP).—A judge found Joseph P. Kennedy 3d, 21, guilty today of driving to endanger, fined him $100 and urged him to use his "illustrious name" for better purposes.

Afterward, the young man's uncle, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., said he thought his nephew had received a fair trial and added, "Joe will have to live with the verdict."

Robert Mooney, the town prosecutor, said the maximum penalty is two years in jail and a $200 fine. But he added that in similar cases, people were usually let off with a fine.

Seven persons were hurt Aug. 13 when an open car driven by the son of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy flipped over as it entered a highway from a side road.

Judge C. George Anastos, of Nantucket District Court, urged Mr. Kennedy to "use your illustrious name to do a lot of good, as I know you are able, rather than having to come into court like this."

Pleaded Innocent

Mr. Kennedy had pleaded innocent to the charge.

In addition to his uncle, Sen. Kennedy, spectators in the small, crowded courtroom included his mother, Ethel.

A patrolman, William Carlton, testified that he talked to Mr. Kennedy after the accident, adding: "During the interrogation, he [Mr. Kennedy] said the accident was entirely his fault."

According to witnesses, Mr. Kennedy was driving along a seldom-used side road when he pulled onto a main road, barely missing an oncoming car.

Sapra Peterson, a bus driver, said she saw Mr. Kennedy's vehicle moments before the accident. "It looked like there were people hanging all over the top of the jeep. Some were standing," she said.

Mrs. Peterson said the vehicle was traveling 35 or 40 miles an hour on the narrow, bumpy road.

She said that when she came upon the accident she spoke to Mr. Kennedy. "He said that he was totally to blame for the accident and that nobody else was to blame," she said.

2 Private Experts Consulted For Defending Nixon on Taxes

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (NYT).—Two of the nation's most eminent tax lawyers are working as consultants to the special White House staff group preparing President Nixon's defense against various allegations of wrongdoing.

They are H. Chapman Rose, of the Cleveland law firm of Jones, Day, Cockley and Reavis, and Kenneth W. Gemmill, of the Philadelphia firm of Dechert, Price and Rhoads. Mr. Rose was assistant secretary and later under secretary of the Treasury during the Eisenhower administration, and Mr. Gemmill served in high positions in the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury during that administration.

The precise problem or problems on which the two lawyers are working has not been disclosed. However, two allegations of irregularity in President Nixon's tax returns have been made publicly, and a third has been the subject of private discussion among tax lawyers and accountants.

The third allegation concerns Mr. Nixon's purchase of land surrounding his ocean-front home at San Clemente, Calif., and the subsequent resale of most of this land to his friend Robert H. Abplanalp, a multimillionaire inventor and industrialist.

Higher Sale Price

The May 25 accounting that the White House gave of the San Clemente transaction shows that Mr. Nixon sold the land to Mr. Abplanalp for substantially more per acre than he and Mrs. Nixon had paid for it 15 to 18 months earlier.

Based on the official White House figures, "it would appear that a capital gain should have been reported," in the opinion of Sheldon S. Cohen, who was commissioner of internal revenue under President Johnson. Mr. Cohen, now in private tax practice, is also general counsel of the Democratic National Committee.

It is not known whether Mr. Nixon reported a capital gain on the transaction. The White House statement of May 25 made no mention of any federal tax liability arising from the land sale.

The White House has not answered a question on the matter that was submitted to the President's press secretary, Ronald L. Ziegler, on Aug. 1. Gerald L. Warren, the deputy press secretary, has replied to inquiries by saying only that the question would be answered "in due course." He has pointed out that the White House has promised a "detailed accounting" of the expenditures on all of the Nixon family's various properties by a "highly respected firm."

One of the other questions raised about Mr. Nixon's federal income tax payments also involves his real estate. Rep. Edward I. Koch, D., N.Y., has argued that at least some of the improvements on Mr. Nixon's San Clemente and Key Biscayne, Fla., properties, improvements paid for with government funds, were not necessary for security purposes and will permanently enhance the value of the properties.

"Income" Status

Rep. Koch maintains that these improvements constitute "income" for the President, as it is defined in the tax laws. He has asked for information on this point from the Internal Revenue Service.

The other allegation of tax irregularity on Mr. Nixon's part involved his gift to the National Archives of his pre-presidential papers, which were valued at $570,000 by an independent appraiser. A public-interest tax group, Tax Analysts and Advocates, has charged that if Mr. Nixon deducted this gift on his tax return, he did so illegally.

Apparently to make the gift before the July 25, 1969, effective date of a law tightening up on the deductions for such papers, Mr. Nixon allegedly neglected to take care of certain details. For example, Tax Analysts and Advocates said, the records of the General Services Administration show that no deed for the papers has been signed, as required by law.

It could not be learned whether the two tax lawyers from outside the government, Mr. Rose and Mr. Gemmill, were working on any of these problems for Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Rose, who apparently has been in Washington several times recently on White House assignment, acknowledged that he had been "consulted intermittently" by "the group at the Executive Office Building" that is working on Mr. Nixon's defense. The group, consisting mainly of younger lawyers, is being directed by J. Fred Buzhardt jr., special counsel to the President.

Mr. Rose declined to discuss what he was doing for the White House on the ground that "that isn't what one does as a lawyer."

Attempts to reach Mr. Gemmill were unavailing.

The office of Leonard Garment, legal counsel to the President, acknowledged that Mr. Gemmill, as well as Mr. Rose, was working with the Buzhardt group.

The deputy press secretary, Mr. Warren, previously had denied that outside lawyers were being used by the Buzhardt group.

3 Killed on Mont Blanc

CHAMONIX, France, Aug. 20 (AP).—The bodies of three French climbers—two men and a woman—who fell 1,200 feet to their deaths in the Mont Blanc range Sunday, were recovered by a helicopter this morning.

Says Refusal Could Spur Impeachment

McGovern Scores Nixon on Tapes

By Bill Kovach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (NYT).—Sen. George S. McGovern said yesterday that continued refusal by President Nixon to release tapes of conversations relating to the Watergate scandal could lead to impeachment considerations by Congress.

"If the President remains steadfast in his refusal to turn over the tapes, even if the courts hold that he has an obligation to do so," the South Dakota Democrat said, "then the Congress will have no other recourse except to give serious consideration to impeachment."

The senator, who lost the 1972 presidential election to Mr. Nixon in a landslide vote, also said that the President's refusal to release the tapes "has made it very hard for us to accept the arguments he advances that he had nothing to do either with the cover-up of the Watergate incident or its original planning."

Court Hearing Set

Attorneys for the President and for the special Watergate prosecutor, Archibald Cox, are to appear in Federal District Court here Wednesday for oral arguments over release of the tapes of presidential conversations. Sen. McGovern's comments referred to a portion of the written arguments filed on the President's behalf last week which claim that the President, and not the courts, has the ultimate power to make this decision.

The claim has led to speculation that Mr. Nixon is prepared to defy a court order to release the tapes, should one eventually be issued.

In his comments on the Columbia Broadcasting System's program "Face the Nation," Sen. McGovern argued that Mr. Nixon's position would place him above both the judiciary and Congress and is "an invention that the President has advanced, that I find no basis for in constitutional law."

Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson, later in the day, said he did not believe the President was preparing to defy a court order. Appearing on the American Broadcasting Company's "Issues and Answers," Mr. Richardson said he believed that argument was presented as one of what the "rule ought to be."

"I don't think," Mr. Richardson continued, "the President has taken a position on that except through his press secretary who said on his behalf that the President would, of course, obey any definitive orders in this case."

The attorney general said he believed the President had already "gone far" on cooperating with the Watergate investigations by permitting evidence to be given by people who witnessed or took part in conversations with him, and releasing "a great many" presidential papers.

Speaking to the same point in his television appearance, Sen. McGovern argued that the President is "more than a lawyer."

"He is," Sen. McGovern said, "also the leader of the American people. He has a serious credibility problem with the American people. Without reference to the legal aspects of this point, I would strongly recommend to President Nixon that he not only release the tapes, but that he make a full accounting of everything that he knows about this Watergate tragedy."

Poll Finds 44% of Nixon Viewers 'Not at All' Convinced by Speech

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (NYT).—About 44 percent of the people who watched President Nixon's Watergate address on television last Wednesday night found the speech "not at all" convincing while 27 percent concluded it was "completely" or "quite a lot" convincing, according to a Gallup poll commissioned by The New York Times.

Other highlights of the poll showed that half of those who watched the address did not believe the President's statement that he had no involvement in the planning or cover-up of the Watergate burglary, 56 percent believed he should turn over tape recordings related to the case to the Senate Watergate committee and to the courts and 38 percent disagreed with the President's statement that civil rights and anti-war protests helped create the atmosphere that led to the Watergate crimes.

The survey was conducted by telephone Thursday night from a national sample of 810 adults. On a sample of that size, according to polling experts, the margin of error can be as much as 4 percentage points either way.

Public opinion is considered particularly important in the current phase of the Watergate scandal because President Nixon's address, a defense of his conduct in the matter, was designed to appeal directly to the people rather than to the Congress and his critics.

Mississippi River Chloroform Spill Cuts Cities' Water

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20 (AP).—Municipal water systems on the Mississippi River south of Baton Rouge were ordered to close their intake valves today to avoid contamination by 64,000 gallons of potentially lethal chloroform.

The Coast Guard ordered the precautionary shutdown after a barge broke up and sank Sunday about 75 miles upstream from New Orleans, leaking the chloroform into the river.

A Coast Guard spokesman said the order would remain in effect until the state health department devises a test for chloroform in water treatment facilities.

Reserve water, stored before the shutdown, was expected to keep most residents from being inconvenienced while waiting for the test. The Coast Guard estimated it would take 32 to 36 hours for the chloroform to wash downstream to the Gulf of Mexico.

"It does not mix with water," a Coast Guard spokesman said. "Liquid chloroform is heavier than water and [it] has apparently sunk to the bottom of the river."

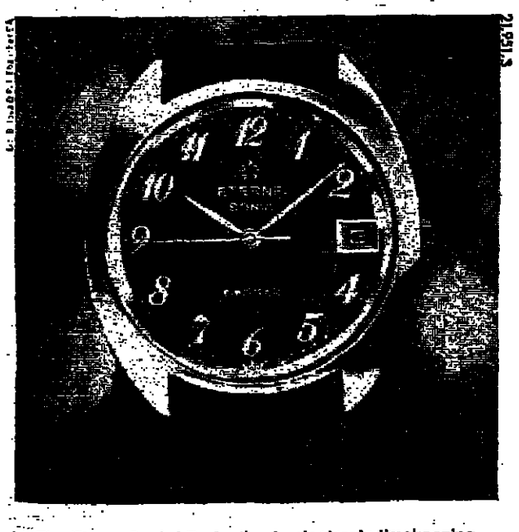
Spray Adhesives Banned by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP).—The Consumer Product Safety Commission has banned the selling of three aerosol spray adhesives, declaring them as hazards to public health because of their possible link to genetic damage.

"We have sufficient evidence to officially declare Foil Art Spray Adhesive, Scotch Brand Spra-Ment and Krylon Spray Adhesive banned as hazardous products," commission chairman Richard O. Simpson said. The commission has urged consumers not to use spray adhesives, used primarily by art and photo hobbyists.

Riverboat Reprieved

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP).—A bill exempting the Mississippi River steamboat Delta Queen from fire-safety regulations for another five years was signed Saturday by President Nixon. The Queen, last paddle-wheeler carrying overnight passengers on inland rivers, needed special exemption because its structure contains a substantial amount of wood. History-minded citizens pressed for the exemption.



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Scene of Death and Famine

Timbuktu Is Now Focal Point Of Starving Nomads in Mali

By David B. Ottaway

TIMBUKTU, Mali, Aug. 20 (WP).—This isolated Saharan town has suddenly become the scene of death and famine even as the rains begin to fall across Mali's barren northern wasteland.

Thousands of nomads on the verge of starvation are straggling in off the desert, their camels and cattle wiped out and their children emaciated and near death.

Under practically every tattered tent one finds a naked bundle of shriveled skin and bones lying motionless on the sand or tucked against a mother's dried breast. Flies cover the gaunt face and body of the child whose eyes seem to have lost all focus and life.

Boys and girls, walking skeletons with every bone protruding painfully, roam the nomad camp, many of them in a trance. Others sit Buddha-like with huge swollen stomachs, apparently the victims of kwashiorkor [a protein deficiency disease]. Many have skin diseases and diarrhea is rampant.

The population of the nomad refuge on the outskirts of Timbuktu has mushroomed only in the past month, reaching 7,500 in mid-August and still averaging about 100 new arrivals every day.

The camp here is not unique. There are perhaps a dozen others in Mali's Sixth Region, which covers everything north and east of the Niger River, a desert land mass larger than France. Conditions in many of them are not much better than those here, according to reports reaching the capital.

The Mali government estimates that 250,000 nomads have lost everything down to their last goat and are totally dependent on handouts. Western diplomatic sources believe the figure may be closer to 100,000 because many Mali nomads have crossed into Upper Volta and Niger and are still there.

In those two neighboring countries, the worst effects of the drought have passed at least temporarily, but conditions in many parts of Mali appear to be still extremely serious, particularly among the nomad population.

Ironically, it is the rains, which have come late and are again below normal in northern Mali, which have provoked the related flight of the nomads into towns and villages in recent weeks.

The rains have taken as heavy a toll on livestock as did the drought before, with weakened cattle and goats dying from diarrhea provoked by overeating.

From talking with the nomads gathered here, it is clear that hundreds of children and old people have died over the past few months from famine and disease in the desert.

Since early May, three U.S. Air Force C-130 transports have airlifted about 4,000 tons of grain, much of it American sorghum, to Timbuktu, Gao and other desert towns which have been cut off from the capital by either the enormous distances involved, insufficient water in the Niger River or the rains which have rendered dirt roads impassable.

But the airlift has been able to meet no more than one-fourth of the Sixth Region's minimum needs, leaving the Malian government to fill the rest.

Mali has insisted on organizing the relief program in its own fashion and on its own terms. Making full use of the 3,000-man army, whose leaders run the country, and of prison labor to load and unload planes and trucks, the government has carried out the relief effort with remarkable efficiency and speed, according to foreigners associated with relief agencies.

But considerable friction has developed between the Malian government and most of the international relief agencies and this has sometimes been to the detriment of those starving.

Timbuktu has been getting an average of 30 tons of food each day through the airlift, enough to feed 60,000 persons a subsistence ration of 500 grams a day. But the entire district, which has a population of 55,000, is also largely dependent on airlifted grain and there are an additional 25,000 nomads to feed in three nearby nomad camps.

The medical situation is far worse, however. A three-man Mali Red Cross team recently arrived in the camp on Timbuktu's outskirts was immediately swamped by ailing nomads, most of whom could not be helped.

"We need vitamins of all kinds, intravenous serum for feeding the children and distilled water," said a Mali health official. "We also need doctors."

Diplomats and UN officials say they cannot understand why the medical situation should be so bad. They say a number of governments have offered to send medical teams but that the Malian government has so far turned down these offers.

They also point out that the Russians, West Germans and Americans have given Mali at least six tons of medical supplies. But American Embassy officials say Mali refuses to provide any foreign government with a reckoning of where these medical supplies, or the grain for that matter, are going.

Spain Rejects British Protest

MADRID, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Spain has "flatly rejected" a British protest over an incident in which a Spanish Coast Guard vessel fired warning shots over a British yacht in Algeciras Bay, near Gibraltar.

Britain lodged a "strong oral protest" with the foreign ministry on Friday after it was announced that the Spanish vessel had opened fire when the yacht, the Pasadena, failed to halt.

The Spanish Navy Ministry said the Pasadena, ordered to halt on suspicion of smuggling, had failed to stop and had sped off to Gibraltar across the bay.

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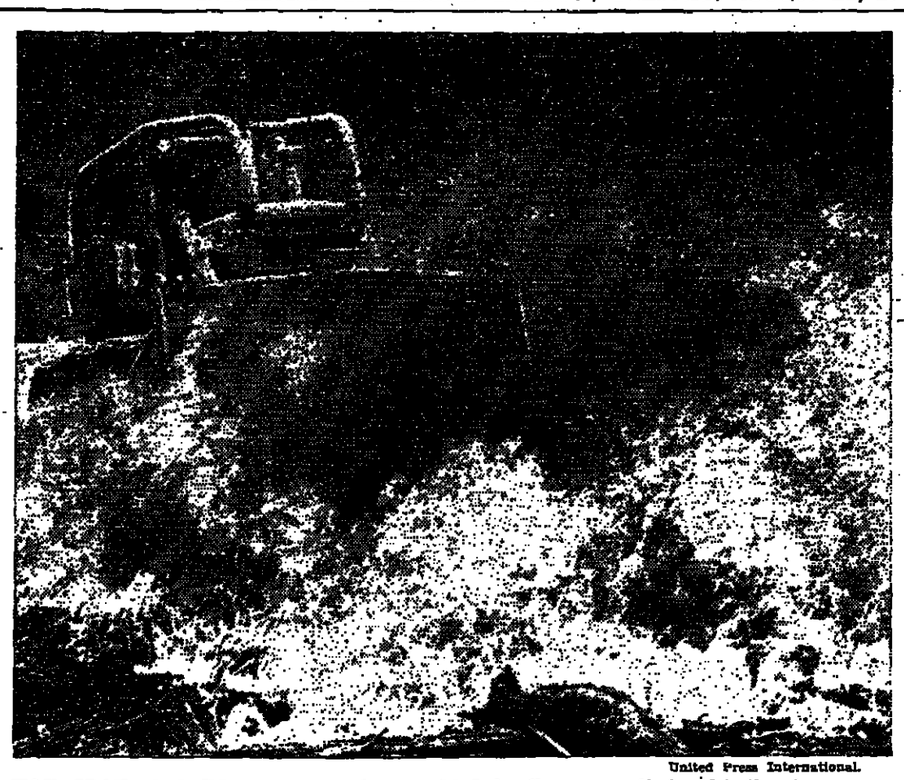

United Press International.

HOT SPOT—A bulldozer seemingly engulfed in flames as it fought fire in a national forest near Sonora, Calif., this weekend. Fires are still ravaging forests.

Forest Fires Sweep Across 4 U.S. States

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 20 (AP).—More than 10,000 men battled 38 major forest fires and hundreds of smaller blazes in four Western states today. Enough timber to build thousands of homes already has gone up in smoke due to the fires, most of them caused by man.

"Veteran fire fighters say this is as bad as anything in 18 or 20 years," said Dick Klade, a spokesman for the Interagency Fire Center in Boise. "And the weather is getting warmer with no prediction of any significant precipitation."

Since Wednesday, Mr. Klade reported, about 123,000 acres—192 square miles—of forest and range land has been blackened or is still in flames. Sixteen fires covering 94,700 acres are still uncontrolled, he said.

Mr. Klade said a majority of the fires have been man-caused and arson is suspected in California and some of the northern blazes. "That is being investigated," he said. But he said no suspects have been apprehended and he did not know what evidence suggested arson.

Men were being flown from fire to fire throughout the region by 30 government and commercial aircraft. Over the weekend the fire center moved 128,000 pounds of cargo and 740 fire fighters.

"Northern California appears to be the real critical area at this moment," Mr. Klade said. Major trouble spots there, he said, are a 12,000-acre blaze in the Stanislaus National Forest near Yosemite National Park and a 5,500-acre fire in the Eldorado National Forest northeast of Sacramento.

Estimates on the total loss of timber are unavailable, Mr. Klade said, but the Stanislaus fire alone has consumed 28 million board feet—enough for 2,800 three-bedroom houses.

That blaze threatened Yosemite earlier but a granite ridge kept flames from the park.

The only new fire reported since Saturday was an 8,000-acre range fire being handled by the Bureau of Land Management north of Susanville, Calif.

Affected land included major big-game reserves in Montana and northern Idaho, timber in Oregon and northern California and range land in Oregon and Montana, where it crossed into Canada.

A fire center spokesman said that no deaths have been reported among firefighters. But a U.S. Forestry Service spokesman said that one man was killed in an accident when he fell asleep while driving after working long hours ferrying firefighters.

Skylab Crew Again Observes Tropical Storm Over Mexico

HOUSTON, Aug 20 (UPI).—The Skylab-2 astronauts took another televised look at tropical storm Brenda today as they passed over the Gulf of Mexico. They said the storm, gaining strength off the Yucatan Peninsula, looked more centralized than it had been.

Capt. Alan L. Bean and Maj. Jack R. Lousma cut into televised pictures of the sun being transmitted by Dr. Owen K. Garriott from the solar observatory mounted on Skylab to view the storm for the third time.

The astronauts televised the birth of the storm Saturday and watched its development yesterday.

Today, Dr. Garriott and Maj. Lousma planned to man the observatory console for nine and a half hours viewing the sun, and Capt. Bean and Maj. Lousma wanted to check the 118-foot-long space station plumbing for leaks.

"It's a good picture," Maj. Lousma said of Brenda. "It's somewhat at a distance, but it's quite well defined, more so than yesterday. I think you can see the circular structure of it better today than you could at a close-up yesterday."

Ground controllers said earlier the pilots would not be able to see Brenda today because Skylab's ground track moved too far away. But it was a clear view from 400 miles as the station flew over eastern Mexico.

Capt. Bean also attempted to get still pictures of the Plains of Nazca about 300 miles south of Lima, Peru. The plains, which have ancient man-made features that resemble landing strips, have been referred to as "the airfield of the ancient astronauts."

The astronauts were also asked to get photographs of the Great Barrier Reef, off the northeast coast of Australia, and the Alice Springs area in central Australia.

After several hours of work Capt. Bean said he could not find the source of the leak and suspected it was in a part of the system he could not get at.

Flight officials canceled checkout of another plumbing system leak planned for Maj. Lousma, who had been asked to take more than 50 screws out of a panel covering part of the space lab's cooling system.

Headed to the Gulf

MERIDA, Mexico, Aug. 20 (AP).—Tropical storm Brenda, with winds gusting up to 50 miles an hour, sideswiped the Yucatan Peninsula and headed out into the Gulf of Mexico today after flooding low-lying areas and forcing thousands of persons to flee from their homes.

There were no reports of injuries or major damage.

The storm hit after weeks of rain that inundated many areas in eight states. Most of the state of Guanajuato, in the central part of Mexico, was under water and thousands of persons had sought shelter in public buildings in various cities.

Strike Approved By GM Workers If It's Necessary

DETROIT, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The United Auto Workers announced today that more than 90 percent of the workers at General Motors plants have voted to authorize a strike if needed to back up national contract demands.

However, it is expected the UAW will select either Ford or Chrysler as a "strike target" at a meeting in Milwaukee Tuesday.

Union bargainers will return to Detroit Wednesday and tell the target company to either agree to union demands by midnight, Sept. 14, or face a strike. The other two companies would be allowed to continue building new cars.

Ford and Chrysler workers also voted last week on strike authorization. While the final tally was not in, returns from most locals showed overwhelming support for a strike if necessary.

U.S. Airman Held For Espionage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—A veteran Air Force sergeant, who allegedly tried to hand over U.S. military secrets to a Soviet agent, has been charged with espionage, the Defense Department said today. He was identified as Tech Sgt. James D. Wood, 35, of Tacoma, Wash.

Sgt. Wood was charged Friday under both federal espionage laws and U.S. military law, a Pentagon spokesman said. The Sergeant is being held in Fort Dix, N.J., while the charges are being investigated.

Military sources said Sgt. Wood apparently was trying to pass secret documents to a Russian agent in New York when he was arrested there July 21 by the FBI. The sources said the trunk of his rental car contained highly classified material.

Pakistan, India Report Talks Make Progress

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—India and Pakistan today reported some progress in negotiations to settle prisoner and population-resettlement problems left by their 1971 war.

Aziz Ahmed, Pakistan's minister of state for foreign affairs and leader of his country's delegation, told reporters after a second day of talks here: "I must say both sides tried very hard today to find a basis for an agreement." P. N. Haksar, leader of the Indian team, said that both sides were "inching towards something."

The negotiators are seeking repatriation of more than 90,000 Pakistani war prisoners held in India and the exchange of Bengali and Pakistani civilians stranded in Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Prague, Bonn Meeting Over Treaty Impasse

BONN, Aug. 20 (AP).—Czechoslovakia and West Germany resumed talks today to resolve a deadlock over the status of West Berlin that threatens to delay the signing of a friendship treaty.

Chancellor Willy Brandt has threatened to cancel a visit to Prague Sept. 6-7 for the signing of the treaty which would establish diplomatic relations, unless the Czechs recognize that the Prague embassy will represent West Berlin interests. The same issue threatens planned exchanges of West German ambassadors with Hungary and Bulgaria.

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India Floods Now Affect Ten Million

Death Toll at 238; Some Water Receding

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Some 10 million people have been affected by floods which have caused widespread and heavy damage to crops in northern and eastern India, K. L. Rao, irrigation and power minister, told the Indian Parliament today.

He said the death toll stood at 238, but this figure was questioned by several Parliament members who thought the number was much higher.

Mr. Rao estimated damage to crops at 380 million rupees (about $50 million), spread over an area of some 13 million acres.

The floods were generally receding in the worst-hit area, Kashmir, and in some other states. But tens of thousands of people are still isolated in the Punjab and the western state of Rajasthan, he added.

In Rajasthan, air force helicopters today again dropped food to 1,000 passengers marooned by floods on a train. The people are safe but face a second night stranded. A railway spokesman said the train would move tomorrow—"if there is no more rain."

Meanwhile, in Pakistan, the raging Indus River spilled over 30 villages in Sind Province today despite all-night efforts by thousands of troops and volunteers to repair a breach in the embankments.

A 15-foot breach developed late last night on the right bank of the river just downstream from Sukkur, 220 miles north of Karachi.

Officials said the gap had widened to 100 feet and flood waters were rushing into an eight-square-mile pocket bordered by the Sukkur-Larkana embankment, the Dadu canal and the Ghumra Loop embankment.

Newspapers have put the death toll from the floods, the worst in Pakistan's history, at 1,500 with several thousand people missing.

Rightist Insurgents in Bolivia Escape Government Dragnet

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—The alleged leader of a rightist plot to overthrow the Bolivian government slipped past troops surrounding a plantation where he has holding out last night with 200 armed rebels, military sources said here.

The government forces burst into the farmhouse on a cotton plantation in the eastern province of Santa Cruz, but most of the rebels had escaped into the jungle at dusk without a shot being fired, according to unofficial reports.

The rebel leader, Carlos Valverde, chief of a dissident faction of the Bolivian Socialist Falange, one of the two ruling parties, was believed to have slipped across the frontier into Paraguay.

Some of the rebels headed for the frontier with Mr. Valverde, the reports said. Others, armed with light machine guns, took refuge in the mountain forests of eastern Bolivia.

The main coalition party, the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, said in a statement that the plot was discovered on Saturday.

The rebels were then said to have fled to the plantation 60 miles northeast of the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 330 miles east of here.

President Hugo Banzer had presided over meetings in Santa Cruz city yesterday as his supporters prepared to celebrate his seizure of power two years ago.

Gen. Banzer, then a colonel, headed rightist units of the armed forces in August, 1971, fighting side by side with armed Falangists who overthrew leftist President Juan Jose Torres, in a three-day civil war.

'Treasure' Found On Andrea Doria Is Worth $2,000

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., Aug. 20 (AP).—Divers returned with only about $2,000 of an estimated $4 million in sunken treasure from the luxury liner Andrea Doria after a $250,000 effort to recover the treasure was called off.

The 26-day recovery expedition ended with just a few pieces of silver to show for the effort, leaving jewels, cash and other valuables in the hulk of the Italian liner, 40 miles off Nantucket. Two Navy aquanauts hacked through the hull of the wreck, only to find its interior a tangle of treacherous rubble after 17 years on the ocean bottom.

The diving team returned here on Friday with four trays, a spoon and a bottle of perfume, estimated to be worth $2,000.

The two divers who planned the expedition, Chris Delucchi, 22, and Donald Rodocker, 27, both of San Diego, said they feared that local explorers would try to enter the ship through the hole that has been cut through its side.

Mr. Rodocker warned: "If local divers go in there, there is a great chance they won't come out." An expedition spokesman said the project was halted because the ship was a "death trap."

British Chrysler Closed by Strike

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP).—Production at all Chrysler auto factories in Britain halted Saturday because a strike by 156 electricians in the firm's Coventry plant has cut off supplies of engines and other key parts.

The shutdown will cost the American-owned company £1 million a day in lost production, sources estimated. The firm normally turns out about 6,000 cars a week in Britain.

Nearly 9,000 of the firm's 23,000-man work force have been laid off because of the 17-day-old stoppage and 5,700 are expected to be laid off this week if the dispute continues. Talks between Chrysler executives and the electricians' union broke down Thursday. There is no sign that a new meeting is to be called in the next few days. The strikers have demanded an annual pay hike of £250 under a deal made earlier this year, but under the government's anti-inflation pay freeze the raise is limited to £190.

Wrong Airline Baggage Tag Sends Diamonds Somewhere

DUBLIN, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Irish police were today hunting for an Australian woman who they believe may have inadvertently walked off with a suitcase containing $77,000 worth of diamonds instead of her clothes.

Gail Cleaver, of Hayway, near Sydney, flew to Shannon from Copenhagen on an Aer Lingus flight last night.

Also on the flight were the diamonds intended for the South African-owned Shannon Diamond Co.

Irish police said today, "We believe the luggage was wrongly labeled in the first place (in Copenhagen)—Miss Cleaver has probably got the case with the diamonds."

An Aer Lingus official said: "It was a simple mistake. The bags were wrongly labeled by the Scandinavian Airline System in Denmark.

"Exactly how it arose is a mystery, but they are going to get in touch with this lady so that we can exchange her clothes for our diamonds. It was an incorrect shipment."

The diamond loss was first discovered when an employee of the diamond company clearing the gems through customs found the bag contained only clothes.

A police search was started in Copenhagen, London—where the Aer Lingus flight stopped over—and Shannon.

Then the search was for Miss Cleaver, who, it was thought, may have flown to Perth, Australia.

U.S. Exports to Soviet Bloc Tripled in First Half of Year

By Dusko Doder

BUDAPEST, Aug. 20 (WP).—The United States has recorded a dramatic increase in trade with Soviet-bloc countries. American exports in the first six months of 1973 exceeded $1 billion, more than three times the amount of U.S. sales to these countries in the corresponding period of 1972.

The surge in exports was not accompanied by significant increases in American imports from the Soviet Union and its six East European allies.

In the first half of 1973, the Soviet-bloc countries exported $238 million worth of goods to the United States, as compared to $140 million for the corresponding period of 1972, according to U.S. government figures.

Soaring American sales were linked by American diplomats to the Nixon administration's active encouragement of East-West trade, rather than to the dollar devaluation. But these diplomats contend that the devaluation will, in the long run, make American industrial products more competitive in East European markets.

The biggest importer of American products was the Soviet Union, which bought $639.9 million worth of goods, up from $186.6 million in the corresponding period of last year.

The figure is said to include part of the large Soviet wheat purchases from the United States made last year and still in the pipeline.

But perhaps the most significant jump was in the case of Poland, which imported $188 million in the first half of this year, up from $44.7 million in the same period of last year.

According to the figures, U.S. exports to Hungary and Czechoslovakia have doubled while those to Romania have tripled. American trade with East Germany and Bulgaria remains insignificant.

In Hungary, American companies are reported to be doing a brisk business. At the moment, sources say, the Hungarians are negotiating with Cessna representatives for the purchase of some 150 light aircraft.

Hungarian officials and their counterparts in other Eastern European countries maintain that trade with the United States could be tripled within a year or two. But the Hungarians stress that growing economic cooperation requires removal of tariff barriers on Hungarian exports to the United States, or granting Hungary most-favored-nation status.

In turn, the high tariffs Hungary imposes on American imports make them noncompetitive against West European products. While U.S. exports to Hungary in the first six months of 1973 amounted to $24 million, or more than the total of all American exports here last year, West Germany's exports were roughly six times greater.

Chilean Air Force Protests To Keep Its Chief in Post

SANTIAGO, Aug. 20 (AP).—The Chilean Air Force went on alert today demanding that the leftist government keep Gen. Cesar Ruiz as air force chief.

The 55-year-old career officer resigned Friday from President Salvador Allende's cabinet as minister of public works and transport after a futile try at solving a nationwide transportation strike which began July 26.

Mr. Allende then named a lower-ranking air force general to replace Gen. Ruiz as transport minister and named the air force's number two man, Gen. Gustavo Leigh, in Gen. Ruiz's place as air force commander-in-chief.

But Gen. Ruiz appeared late last night on a television talk show and declared that he had not signed any document retiring from his air force post and had no intention of doing so.

This morning, the office of public relations of the air force issued a statement saying all units had been placed on "first grade" alert, the most serious level, and that all officers and men were confined to their bases throughout Chile.

Squadron Comdr. Ramon Fallegos, head of public relations, said the alert was a demand "for the recognition as the only and authentic commander-in-chief of the air force of the man who loyally and honorably represents that institution, Gen. Cesar Ruiz."

It was reported that all jet fighters and other air force aircraft in Santiago left here Saturday for bases in northern and southern Chile, presumably to avoid being grounded on government orders.

The transportation strike, meanwhile, continued unabated and the striking truck, bus and taxi owners were joined in a 24-hour walkout by half the doctors in Chile.

The nation's shopkeepers and storeowners also threatened to walk out. Shops and stores were already closed in some southern provinces.

China Hits Soviet Over Aggression In Czechoslovakia

HONG KONG, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—China today renewed its charges against Moscow for what it described as "power politics and aggression" in Czechoslovakia.

Commenting on the fifth anniversary of the armed invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact troops, the New China News Agency said the Soviet Union "is sliding farther and farther down the road of social-imperialism and vigorously pursuing hegemony and power politics in its endeavor to maintain its colonial system."

"The invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is the most blatant display of its power politics and policy of aggression. It marks the total bankruptcy of Soviet modern revisionism. It opened the eyes of the world's people to the ugly features of social-imperialism," it said.

The agency said the Soviet Union had tried for the last five years "to cover up their diabolic features as social-imperialists . . . and talking glibly about peace and security, hypocritically professing 'respect' for the 'sovereignty' and 'independence' of Czechoslovakia."

"But lies cannot cover up indisputable facts," it said.

Good Chinese Harvest

TOKYO, Aug. 20 (AP).—Northeast China's three provinces—Heilungkiang, Liaoning and Kirin—reaped a good spring wheat harvest this year despite cold weather in Heilungkiang and drought in Kirin, Peking reported yesterday.

France Repeats Vow on Lip Jobs; Police Fired On

PARIS, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Pierre Messmer tonight reiterated a government pledge to find jobs for all employees of the bankrupt Lip watch firm's plant in eastern France where police were fired on earlier today by snipers.

Police have occupied the Besançon factory for six days since ejecting workers who took over the firm for four months in demonstration of "worker control."

Their action won widespread support from thousands of trade unionists and left-wing politicians.

Speaking on television, M. Messmer said: "The plan which have proposed cannot be perfect but, above all, its merit is to exist because no plan has been proposed neither by the 1,300 Lip employees nor by private companies."

Today was the first time shots had been fired at the police guarding the plant. There were no injuries reported. Previously stones and gasoline bombs were hurled at police by crowds of young demonstrators in numerous clashes.

Lebanon Decides Not to Ask Israel For 707 Hijacker

BEIRUT, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The Lebanese government will not ask Israel to extradite Mohamed Al-Touni, a 37-year-old Libyan who hijacked a Lebanese airliner to Israel last Thursday, Foreign Minister Fuad Naffah said today.

Last Saturday, Premier Takieddin Solh said the government was studying the possibility of asking Israel to extradite the man via the mixed Lebanese-Israeli Armistice Commission.

But Mr. Naffah noted today that:

- The Israeli Foreign Minister had said that Tel Aviv refuses to extradite Al-Touni.
- The Libyan government issued a statement saying that Al-Touni is a Libyan and has a history of mental trouble.

For these two reasons, Mr. Naffah said, Lebanon decided not to ask for his extradition.

Last weekend, Lebanon's military prosecutor-general charged Al-Touni with "abduction and circumscribing the freedom of others."

Local news reports said the hijacker would be tried in absentia.

U.S. Film Industry to Test High Court on Obscenity

By Paul Gardner

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (NYT).—The recent Supreme Court ruling on obscenity, which permits local communities to set up their own censorship boards, has forced some movie producers to cancel projects, others to seek financing in Europe and at least one to shoot "risky" scenes in several different versions.

So concerned is the motion picture industry over the Supreme Court's murky guidelines on obscenity that it will challenge the court by taking back to it as a test case a Georgia court decision to ban the film "Carnal Knowledge."

"For a film to be judged obscene, it must lack artistic and political value," says Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America. "'Carnal Knowledge' is a serious work. This is going to be a test case, but it will take about seven months. During the legal hiatus, we'll be operating in a no-man's-land. We'll just have to use common sense."

"A climate of depression has settled over Hollywood," said Steve Krantz, whose production of the brutal "Last Exit to Brooklyn" was just dropped by a major studio. "If people can't see adult stories, why go to the movies? The pablum is on television."

Another independent producer, Robert Weiner, has now turned to Europe for the financing of his psychological thriller about homosexuals, "Cruising," after several Hollywood companies decided the material might create censorship hassles. "I had no intention of making it an X-rated movie," he said, "but they still thought it was too hot."

Film observers are wondering how William Friedkin's "The Exorcist," scheduled for release with an R-rating (no admission of children under 18 without parent or guardian) in December, will be affected by the court ruling. Based on the best-selling horror story of demonic possession, Mr. Friedkin's film kept all the novel's gothic elements.

One of Mr. Friedkin's associates said, "Billy is very much aware of the ruling, and I'm sure he's concerned. He wants to keep the artistic integrity of his film."

Washington Post.

Dave Brubeck: "Our contribution is equal."

Brubeck Learns How to Survive on the Road

By Bob Galano

WASHINGTON (WP).—David "Booboo" Brubeck remembers.

Back before the Dave Brubeck Quartet. Back before the Dave Brubeck Octet. Back before Time magazine put him on its cover on Nov. 8, 1954. It has been a long time.

"Those were the days," Brubeck said wistfully.

"Booboo, play boogie woogie." French composer Darius Milhaud had told him back then in the '40s, when jazz was almost a sinful word. A fond memory.

Brubeck, 53, was in Washington for a concert that featured three of his sons, Danny, 18, on the drums, Chris, 21, on trombone, Darius, 25, who plays electric piano.

Milhaud's Advice

"If you're jazz musicians, be proud of it. Don't try to imitate European music; jazz has saved European art." Brubeck recalled Milhaud telling his students at Mills College in Oakland, Calif.

Brubeck is proud of himself, and of jazz.

"I think the biggest mistake classical musicians ever made was when they stopped improvising. That's why they're in the trouble they're in," he said.

"Our contribution (to music) is equal—I don't say more important—but at least equal," for reinstating "improvisation after it had been allowed to die," he added. "It's the spirit that gave music a new survival."

When Brubeck made the cover of Time, there were few bookings open to jazzmen and those didn't pay much more than gas money.

As the Truman years gave way to the Eisenhower generation, Brubeck, unable to peddle his songs to the record companies ("Jazz just wasn't selling"), formed Fantasy Records. "I put up $400," he recalls. The investment reaped dividends as Americans, millions of Americans, were suddenly hooked on jazz.

First Quartet

In 1951 Brubeck organized the first of the popular quartets with which he played his way into the jazz idiom. The quartets, which occasionally changed personnel over the years, toured extensively, bringing jazz to hundreds of small towns around the country and, later, to Europe.

Though the last of the quartets was disbanded in 1967 when Brubeck went into his "classical" period, he cherishes the memories of touring with the groups.

Reminded of the 1960 tour of Southern universities during which 22 schools canceled the quartet's appearances, Brubeck became sad. "Two days before the tour, the booking agent called and said not to bring (black bassist) Eugene Wright, asking for Norman Bates, the group's previous bassist, who is white," Brubeck said. "I told them I'd only play the colleges that would accept the quartet as it was . . ."

The memories return, quickly now. "That same year, one of the biggest TV shows in the country had hired us, and just before the show they told me they wouldn't show Wright on camera." He shook his head.

"That show would have paid me far more for one night than I used to make in two years . . . I told them I wouldn't do it, so they got Duke Ellington instead. I don't think Duke knows that."

But Duke Ellington is as black as Eugene Wright . . . "It wasn't the color," he explained. "They didn't want any integration. And this was 1960.

A Microphone

"I think I integrated more universities with Gene Wright than anyone," Brubeck continued. "At one big school the president of the college said: 'You keep your bass player in the background. During the concert, I told Wright his microphone wasn't working and sent him up front to use mine," he laughed.

"When you've got a mixed group you've got to have a sense of humor to survive," he added, obviously still deep in the past. "We pulled tricks back then that kept us laughing for days."

Since writing "The Light in the Wilderness," a jazz oratorio that premiered in 1968, and the jazz cantata "Gates of Justice" in 1969, Brubeck has been back on the road.

He always felt guilty about leaving his family, "but now my children are with me a lot, so I don't feel so much of the separation. I've learned how to survive on the road, where I do much of my writing."

Brubeck is now heading for New York to work on the tape of his latest album, "Two Generations of Brubeck" for Atlantic Records.

Despite his protests, one suspects that he loves the road that has taken him around the world, playing and teaching his music. "Jazz is still closest to the international language. Rock music has become close," he said smiling, "but jazz got there first."

Norman Mailer Is Awarded MacDowell Medal

PETERBOROUGH, N.H., Aug. 20 (NYT).—Norman Mailer received the Edward MacDowell Medal for his "extraordinary contribution to literature" in Peterborough Saturday.

In explaining why Mailer was elected by a special committee to receive this year's medal, a spokesman said "the committee called attention to the tremendous body of work he has published to date and its wide variety."

Mailer is the 14th person to receive the MacDowell medal, established in 1960. Previous winners included Thornton Wilder, Aaron Copland, Robert Frost, Edmund Wilson.

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The Carrot and All Its Legendary Virtues

Waverley Root

THE carrot, wrote Buttes, in his "Dyets Dry Dinner," is "a great furtherer of Venus her pleasure, and of loves delights," an opinion apparently based on the doctrine of signatures, which holds that a benevolent nature has supplied mankind with clues as to the virtues of various vegetables by giving them shapes resembling the parts of the body for which they are beneficial. The Greeks interpreted the form of the carrot the other way around: they employed it as a medicine against venereal disease, and even gave it a special name when it was so used—*philtron*, from *philein*, to love—instead of the usual *karoton*. Arabs, however, agree with Buttes, and eat carrots stewed in milk sauce to promote sexual vigor.

Another almost forgotten old English belief was that epilepsy could be cured by eating the rare colored flowers of the wild carrot: there is usually a single pink, red or purple flower in the middle of the flat cluster of white ones which this plant bears.

Other Virtues

Other virtues still ascribed to the carrot are less fanciful, but it may be that the vegetable's potency is exaggerated. Thus everybody knows that carrots are supposed to be good for night vision, and a steady increase in their consumption in the United States since the 1920s is attributed in part to this belief. But biochemist George Wald, the man who discovered that carotene is converted in animal bodies into the special bent shape of provitamin A which in the eye aids acuity of vision, has admitted wryly that he is probably responsible for a good deal of unnecessary eating of carrots. Though carotene takes its name from the carrot (there are from 3 to 30 milligrams of it in active form in each 100 grams of carrot), it also appears in many green vegetables without betraying its presence by coloring them, and any diet containing a normal percentage of vegetables should suffice to keep eyesight up to scratch, with or without carrots.

It is also true that the mineral salts and vitamins of the carrot are good for the complexion: but if you wanted to achieve an attractive complexion by carrots alone, you would have to eat about 10 pounds of carrots a day, a feat which would be difficult even for a very large rabbit.

The carrot is a native of Afghanistan, but was already being cultivated in the Mediterranean basin as early as 500 BC, which is when Greek writers first mention it. The Greeks did not think highly of the carrot, nor did the Romans, who preferred turnips: their saying "to live on carrots," meant to live badly or stingily.

"Carrots were cultivated . . . in Germany, France and China by the 13th century," says the Encyclopaedia Britannica, "and by about 1600 were grown in fields and gardens in England." I can offer no date for China, but the others seem several centuries too late. Specific information about Germany is sparse before the second half of the 16th century, when the first books on agriculture appeared in that country, but when they did come out, the carrot was revealed as already firmly established. It may have gone back there to the 9th century, for large parts of Germany as well as of France were included in the domain of Charlemagne, who listed the carrot as one of the foods to be cultivated on his territories.

Even this date may be nearly a thousand years too late, for the French historian Alain Decaux says that the carrot was being cultivated in Gaul before the Christian era. There is in any case a French legend which places the carrot in the very beginning of our age, at a time when Christians were still being persecuted. "Once upon a time carrots were white," this story begins, and so some of them still are, including all the wild ones. It goes on to tell how a band of pagans burst into a kitchen where a Christian servant was scraping white carrots, and demanded that she abjure her religion. When she refused, they stabbed her, her blood stained the carrots, and ever since they have been orange-red in memory of the martyr.

As for England, it is on record that in the Middle Ages, apparently during the 12th century, the seeds of wild carrots were being sown in gardens by gourmets who considered them superior to the cultivated kind—so there must have been cultivated carrots in England at this period.

Though the carrot was on the scene early in northern Europe, it did not wring gastronomic praise from its eaters until the 14th century, when "Le Ménagier de Paris" called it a basic necessity, a food which could be stored throughout the winter, and which by its color added cheer to the usually drab meals of Lent. New improved varieties of the carrot were developed in the 16th century, especially the tiny succulent round kind, and the vegetable has been popular ever since.

Carrots contain more sugar than any other vegetable except the beet, and as a result almost all the dishes in which carrots are the principal ingredient are desserts—a carrot pudding of the Irish, who in Gaelic refer to this vegetable as "underground honey;" the festive *gajar halva* of the Hindus, embellished with edible silver leaf; and the Jewish *tzimmes* of Rosh Hashana, in which round slices of carrot symbolize gold coins and consequently express a wish of prosperity for the coming year. Otherwise, except as hors d'oeuvre or in soup, carrots rarely emerge from a supporting role for other foods—either as a seasoner, as in an Italian *soffrito*, or a side dish with meat (it has a special affinity for beef, with which it plays a complementary role, since beef sometimes has a constipating effect, while carrots are mildly laxative, so that eating the two together holds the digestive balance steady).

The Contents

Carrots are about 80 percent water: of the rest, as much as 10 to 15 percent may be sugars. The carrot is rich in vitamins A, B and C, and in mineral salts, first of all iron, but also magnesium, calcium and phosphorus. It has a low caloric count (only 42 calories per 100 grams of raw carrot), so most thinning diets include it. Carrots are a recommendable food for everybody except diabetics, who cannot tolerate its sugar, but this makes it a particular boon for those whose energy requirements are high, such as adolescents, athletes and pregnant women.

They are especially beneficial to infants just graduating from an exclusive diet of milk. Alexandre Dumas wrote that carrots promote sweating, stimulate the appetite and purify the blood; modern medicine agrees with him to the extent of admitting that carrots help regenerate the blood by encouraging an increase in its hemoglobin content.

In addition to an edible root, "carrot" can mean, in English and French, a twist of chewing tobacco or an earth sample brought up as the core of a hollow tube; in English alone, either one of two distinct colors, both confusingly given the same name, or a chemical used in producing felt; in French alone, a cone-shaped nozzle used to make plastic molds by injection or a tennis ball which bounces from the ground in an unexpected direction.

The carrot symbolizes an illusory reward in English (the carrot which dangles before the donkey's nose) and "to carrot" means to wheedle, cheat or swindle in French ("He's carroting cigars from the Americans," Colette once wrote). Probably the most famous figurative use of the carrot was in the message radioed to Algeria at the time of the military uprising there: "*Les carottes sont cuites*"—"The carrots are cooked," meaning, "The jig's up."

© 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled: "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

Mormon Choir to Make European Tour

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The Mormon Tabernacle Choir leaves Salt Lake City Wednesday for a series of performances in Europe.

The 350-member voice choir will give a concert at a Mormon general conference in Munich. The choir will also perform in Paris on Aug. 27 and in London for a television show and a recording session.

Music in Austria: Rossini Gone Wrong

By David Stevens

BREGENZ, Austria (IHT).—The Bregenz Festival got a lot of pleasant mileage out of Rossini's comic operas in the mid-sixties, with solid casting and the incomparable Vittorio Gui in musical command, so in a way it seemed natural that after a lapse of some years Bregenz should turn again to Rossini.

The choice fell on "Armida," which comes from the larger but less well known serious side of the composer's catalogue. It poses daunting casting and production problems and it owes its place in relatively recent operatic annals to a celebrated revival a couple of decades ago by the Maggio Musicale of Florence, with Maria Callas in the title part. The result here, alas, was a travesty of what that revival must have been.

"Armida" is an *opera seria*, but it is more than that. There is a streak of the fantastic in the story and Rossini responded to it with music that sometimes puts it on the threshold of romantic opera. The enchantress Armida has trapped the crusader Rinaldo in a spell of infatuation, causing no end of intramural strife in the crusaders' camp near Jerusalem. Rinaldo finally overcomes the spell through pride and a sense of duty, leaving behind a frustrated and vengeful sorceress to spill out her conflicting emotions in the final scene.

The title role is a killer. Armida is on for most of the three acts, facing not only appalling technical demands but an emotional range from passion and tenderness to rage and frustration. Another casting oddity, doubtless attributable to the available singers for the Naples premiere in 1817, is that there are four major tenor roles and, in the final act, a unique trio of three tenors.

Cristina Deutekom, who was an accurate but dull Norma here two summers ago, was the same kind of Armida. She sang the notes, a considerable accomplishment, but nothing else. The Dutch soprano sang as if she had no inkling of the expressive potential of coloratura, and moved as if she were a marionette. Umberto Grilli had some exciting moments as Rinaldo, and he and his fellow tenor crusaders made a fine moment of their trio.

As for the production, it was hard to tell what such experienced hands as Carlo Maestrini, the stage director, and Peter Hall, the designer, were up to. There was some talk of drawing inspiration from Sicilian puppet theater, but the result looked more as if they had given up on producing anything convincing and simply opted for a lampoon instead. The chorus, whether as crusaders or denizens of an enchanted woods, was ludicrous. So were the sets and costumes, which looked like fugitives from a very provincial theater warehouse. The operatic literature is full of suitable subjects for parody, but "Armida" is not one of them.

The Vienna Symphony, under Carlo Franci's direction, played as if it had been overworked, and, considering its many duties at the festival, that might well be the case.

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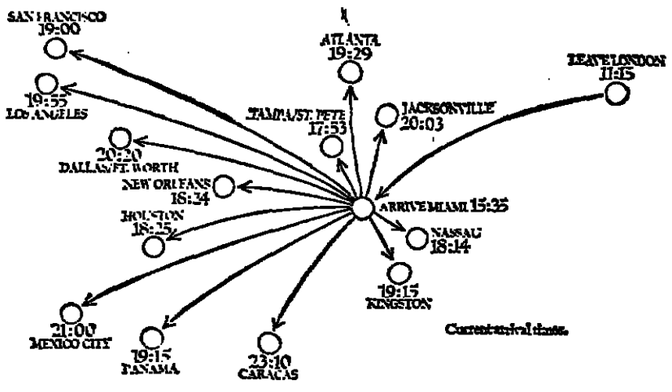

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Tuesday, August 21, 1973 *

The Dollar Strengthens

With more than enough bad U.S. economic news to go around—soaring food prices, shortages, record-high interest rates, a depressed stock market, a dollar that seems to shrink every time it comes out of the wallet—due notice should be given to one break in the gloom: an improvement in the U.S. balance of payments.

The Commerce Department reports that a payments turnaround of $11 billion in the second quarter of this year resulted in a $463 *million surplus* in the American payments position. Such are the complexities of balance-of-payments accounting that it must immediately be noted that this surplus was recorded only on an "official reserves transactions" basis—that is, in exchanges of monetary reserves between the U.S. government and foreign governments. On a "net liquidity" basis, which measures private as well as government transactions, the United States incurred a $1.5 billion deficit in the second quarter—but that was still a sharp improvement over the $6.7 billion deficit of the first quarter. This gain had already been foreshadowed by improved American international trade figures and by the recovery of the dollar in international money markets.

The strengthening American payments position is a welcome demonstration of the ability of flexible exchange rates to restore equilibrium to a nation's payments position and to the over-all stability of the world monetary system. When the dollar was cut loose from gold two years ago, skeptics decried the lack of prompt correction in the American payments position. However, informed economists rightly warned that the adjustment might be slow. In the future, more timely exchange-rate changes should prevent the value of major currencies from getting far out of line.

The improvement in the American payments position is also welcome in disproving fears that the United States is losing its ability to compete in world markets. This belief—and the loss of markets by some industries handicapped by an overvalued dollar—had led to demands by both business and labor for such extremely protective trade legislation as the Burke-Hartke bill. The pressures to shut out imports and check foreign investment will have a tougher time in the face of a balanced American trade and payments position.

The balance-of-payments improvement should also be of some assistance in bringing domestic inflation under control. As the dollar increases in value vis-à-vis foreign currencies, imported goods will cost less here, and American producers will be under stronger competitive pressure to hold down prices.

However, the unusually heavy worldwide demand for feedgrains, meat and other foodstuffs—worsened by speculation and panic buying—cannot be countered through conventional economic approaches. It calls for global cooperation to work out a fair system of allocating food before the shortages cause widespread hardship or economic warfare. Following the American example, the Canadian government has now acted unilaterally to impose export controls on beef and pork. Other governments seem bound to follow suit unless prompt action is taken to negotiate an international allocations program as an alternative to unilateral export controls that could become universally destructive.

The fact that many poorer nations, stricken by drought and other natural calamities, cannot afford to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of their peoples makes the implementation of a new worldwide food program doubly urgent. The United States, which for years has set a compassionate example with its Food-for-Peace program based on agricultural surpluses, cannot in good conscience allow this life-saving effort to lapse just because the surpluses have vanished, especially when the need in many areas of the world has never been more acute. There is still an unconscionable gap between the only slightly curtailed diets of well-fed Americans and the pitiful fare of hundreds of millions of starving Asians, Africans and Latin Americans. United States leadership in a concerted effort by all of the more fortunate nations to combat world hunger would help to offset the damage done to this country's reputation by its actions in Indochina.

The beggar-my-neighbor policies of the world depression of the 1930s should not be matched by dog-in-the-manger policies in the inflationary 1970s.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Paris Pot, Bonn Kettle

Chancellor Brandt's government has every justification for reacting sharply to reports of official concern in France that West Germany is becoming "aloof" from Western Europe and drifting toward neutralism. The blunt truth is that if any future Bonn government should be persuaded by Soviet lures to cut its links with the West, a whole series of French policies and attitudes—toward the Atlantic Alliance, the European Community and East-West relations—would bear heavy responsibility.

It was France that dealt the alliance the sharpest blow of its 24-year history by pulling its forces out of the NATO commands and forcing the transfer of NATO headquarters from Paris to Brussels. It has been France all along that has blocked the progress of the European Common Market toward a genuine community—the dream that originated with Frenchmen and that helped turn Germany so emphatically Westward after World War II.

If President Pompidou is worried about the vigor with which Mr. Brandt has pursued his Ostpolitik—the policy of building normal relations with the Soviet bloc—he needs to recall that it was Charles de Gaulle among the European allies who first launched unilateral diplomatic initiatives with Eastern Europe and who stoutly defended France's right to do so. Mr. Brandt's record for consulting his allies at every step of his Ostpolitik is incomparably better than that of France.

It is likely that what has caused the new round of French sniping at Bonn—public and surreptitious—has less to do with Ostpolitik than with evidence that West Germany is no longer always willing to give in to the French on European Community policies. The peevish criticisms voiced by France's agriculture minister, Jacques Chirac, were provoked by clear indications that Bonn is weary of paying out $1.8 billion a year to support a grotesque agricultural policy that mostly benefits inefficient French farmers.

Only history will determine whether Willy Brandt at times has been too eager and too hasty to "normalize" relations with a Soviet bloc that needed such links far more than did West Germany. But his credentials as a "good European," judged by the principles of the two great post-war French Europeans, Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman, are considerably more impressive than those of his French critics.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Bet of Mr. Papadopoulos

For the time being Mr. Papadopoulos seems to have scored points. An absolute master of the country, he has given Greeks through his latest initiatives a certain feeling of security, while offering the American government the possibility of better defending his regime in the face of the U.S. public opinion and Congress (where he is sharply criticized), as well as the European institutions which have more or less boycotted the "Greece of the colonels."

The question is whether the chief of state will be willing or capable of carrying out his promises. If, failing to maintain the "established order" with the new system he has set up, he is forced to return to the arbitrary rule, there is no doubt that he will lose immediately the political benefit reaped at home and abroad.

—*From Le Monde (Paris).*

Sale of British Jets to Spain

The strict application of embargo principles to arms sales would end up with a market restricted to Sweden and Switzerland. But this is no excuse for a small sale to an overly fascist country where civil and political rights have long been suppressed. Spain cannot evoke the dubious distinction of Greece, Portugal and Turkey where dictatorships or military-dominated parliamentary systems exist but which have access to arms through their ties with NATO. But the British government feels unable to be actively critical of Spain. There are other options open. It could adopt neutrality which is in effect looking the other way. There is no case for Britain expressing support for Spain through arms.

—*From the Guardian (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 21, 1898

PARIS—A murder, under most sensational and revolting circumstances, has been committed by a man named Deblander, living in a small apartment in the city. He took his two little girls, Jeanne, four years old, and Germaine, scarcely three years old, into the moat of the Paris fortifications, tied handkerchiefs tightly round their necks, and then, seizing them by the legs, battered their heads against the ground. When they appeared to be dead he took to flight. The man is still at large.

Fifty Years Ago

August 21, 1923

DUBLIN—With the first election campaign in the Irish Free State in full swing, De Valera and his followers are being flayed by all the Free State speakers, including President Cosgrave, and some of the highest church dignitaries, who are unsparing in their criticism of the Republican leader, now behind bars, who is held responsible for the recent era of blood and strife from which Ireland has just emerged. President Cosgrave warned that the irregulars should not be allowed to go on.

'I Hereby Grant You Executive Clemency.'

Truths and Consequences

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—There is reason to believe—from both opinion polls and the reactions of politicians—that much of America is ready "to turn Watergate over to the courts... and get on with the business of the nation," as President Nixon suggested in his television talk last week.

While many substantial factual questions remain unresolved, it seems clear that most Americans have heard enough to make their own judgments on the larger issues involved in the case. That judgment is unflinchingly and overwhelmingly critical of the President and his handling of the matter; it has not wavered in the last three months, and Mr. Nixon's reiterated protestation of legal innocence last week is unlikely to soften that harsh verdict.

By ignoring this last chance for a detailed answer to the questions that have been raised about him, Mr. Nixon in effect abandoned any hope of a quick or dramatic restoration of his shriveled credibility. He settled for a more modest goal—the reassertion of his desire to remain *in office and to "get on once* again with meeting your problems." And that is something the American people, fearful of a change in national leadership at a time of great economic uncertainty, are quite willing for him to do. No forced resignation or impeachment is in sight.

The Legacy

So the legacy of Watergate, we can now say with some assurance, will be a protracted period—over three years—in which the American government is led by a crippled Chief Executive. We are left with what Stewart Alsop has called a paraplegic presidency, and it now behooves us to examine some of the more important costs and consequences of that condition. Here are some that come to mind:

● The budget will be higher. A weakened President will have trouble holding Republicans in line to sustain vetos of popular spending bills for schools, health and public facilities. From now on, more and more Republicans will tend to "vote their districts" rather than hewing to the administration line. The upshot: Either Mr. Nixon will have to give ground on his budget or risk being overridden on future vetoes.

● The domestic initiatives on the President's second-term agenda are likely to be stymied for *the indefinite future. Reorganization* of the executive branch of government; the shutdown or phaseout of Great Society programs that Mr. Nixon deemed unproductive; the shift of emphasis from old-line categorical programs to new forms of revenue sharing—all these now become highly problematical. Essentially, Watergate has erased the mandate and the momentum for domestic reform that the President derived from the election landslide. From this point on, he is likely to be in a defensive posture on domestic issues, husbanding his strength to block those enactments of the Democratic Congress he finds most unpalatable, but rarely able to impose his own design on the opposition legislature.

● Facing frustrations on the home front, the President may well focus his energies on the *foreign policy field even more* than he did in his first four and a half years in office. From his vantage point, the chance for solid accomplishment and the achievement of an honorable place in history must now lie almost wholly in the construction of a new balance of power with Japan, China, Russia and Western Europe. Difficult as it will be to bargain with Brezhnev, Chou, Tanaka and Brandt on trade and troops and arms control, the hope of success and ultimate rewards are greater there than in combat with Ervin, Muskie and the congressional Democrats on housing and health programs, environmental laws and taxes.

● The great unanswered question, which clearly preoccupies Dr. Kissinger, is how far the damage of Watergate will diminish the President's prospects for success even in the foreign field. Congress will be more assertive, and the Cambodian bombing cutoff may be the portent of future legislative action to limit the President's options in national security matters.

But, so far, there is no hard evidence that Watergate has weakened the President's diplomatic hand—in part because most foreign governments view the scandal as far less significant than does the American public. History and common sense suggest, however, that over the long haul, a President can be no bolder and stronger in his international dealings than his domestic political base allows. So there may be a price to be paid in the diplomatic sector as well.

All this suggests that the costs of Watergate for both the President and the country are major and long-lasting. To think that such a calamity could occur at the center of our government without such costs would be naïve. And naïveté—like so many other things—has become a scarce commodity in recent months.

Letters

Logical Mistake

Estelle Buel Simon (Letters, Aug. 6) is the latest among your correspondents who try to excuse the criminal activities of the Nixon people by committing the logical fallacy of argumentum ad hominum. What, pray tell, has Sen. Kennedy to do with Watergate or the burglary committed at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist? The criminals responsible for the execution of these deeds were working at the behest of Nixon's top advisers, if not the President himself. Some of us still remember Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler and their tactics. Some of us deplore these tactics and are outraged that they are used in our country.

DONALD ELLISON.
Bregenz, Austria.

Ease Off Watergate

I find in the IHT only the same exploitation of the Watergate case. Of course, it's evident that it is only a cover-up for some disguised political campaign to defeat the President. Even if your campaign looks right for some American parties, your *righteousness is wrong because* you are defeating at the same time the image, prestige and authority of the United States all over the world, the only great world power capable of safeguarding the free world against Communist expansion.

You are assuming a great responsibility in playing into the hands of the countries which are denigrating systematically America, which are hostile to it, and are glad to find support in America's own press, especially in the Herald Tribune which is considered as a reputable and renowned newspaper reflecting the American political and public opinion.

Please, relax on Watergate for the sake of the United States and your readers abroad.

V. REIMS.
Sanary-sur-Mer, France.

Bernard Levin From London:

Though he had an honorable career... he was... absolutely unique for one strange thing...

LONDON—The death of a British admiral at the age of 91 is not something that would normally cause me instantly to take up my pen. Admirals, for reasons which remain mysterious, almost invariably live, if they do not fall in battle, to an enormous age (one died only a month or two ago at the age of 94), and this one, though he had an honorable career, was not particularly remarkable for the quality of his naval exploits. But he was remarkable—indeed, I think it is safe to say he was absolutely unique—for one strange thing: He was the only admiral ever to be portrayed, as a child of four, on the wrappers of tens of millions of packets of soap.

Admiral Sir William Milbourne James was the grandson of Sir John Millais, the pre-Raphaelite painter (a large exhibition of his work was staged a few years ago in London, in an effort to redeem him from his reputation as a weepy Victorian, but all it did was to confirm it—I remember fleeing into the street after an hour or so, nauseated by the sentimentality of the pictures) and of Effie Gray, who was previously married to John Ruskin. In 1886 grandpa painted a picture of the infant mariner; it showed him, in a green velvet suit, a golden-haired, *fluffy-curled moppet* with a lacy collar and carmine lips, holding a basin and a clay pipe, engaged on the age-old children's pastime of blowing soap-bubbles.

Soap and Art

The picture was sold, as several of Millais's earlier portraits had been, to a weekly illustrated paper which used it, as they had the others, for a presentation plate in their Christmas number. (I wonder if this was the origin of the gate-fold picture that Hugh Hefner has since put to such profitable use; it would be nice to think so). The magazine then sold the picture and its copyright to a firm of soap manufacturers, A. and F. Pears. Pears' Soap is still with us (as, indeed, is the magazine—the Illustrated London News) and is distinguished by the fact that it is transparent. (It is also distinguished by the odd fact that it is considered, in some circles, culturally suspect; if you use Pears' Soap you probably eat peas off your knife and commit other social solecisms, or so the idiotic argument runs).

Some early advertising genius at Pears had seen the potential commercial value of the picture; in order to leave nothing to chance, however, they painted in a bar of Pears' Soap—not to the original, but to the reproduction—and the resultant picture became their trademark.

Millais was absolutely furious, but there was nothing he could *legally do about it*, and he had to face unjustified accusations that he had sold his artistic integrity for base commercial purposes. Most ludicrously expressed of these came from Marie Corelli, a prolific and, in her day, immensely popular romantic novelist (she is now entirely forgotten except as a figure of unintended fun). In what was perhaps her most famous novel, "The Sorrows of Satan," she had one character say:

"I am one of those who think the fame of Millais as an artist was marred when he degraded himself to the level of painting the little green boy blowing bubbles of Pears' Soap. That was an advertisement, and that very incident in his career, trifling as it seems, will prevent his ever standing on the dignified height of distinction with such masters in art as Romney, Sir Peter Lely, Gainsborough and Reynolds."

'Bubbles'

Millais (the bubble in the picture, incidentally, gave him great trouble, as it naturally wouldn't stay in existence, let alone still, long enough for him to paint it; eventually, he had a glass sphere specially made, and painted that) wrote to Marie Corelli to point out that it was none of his doing that the picture had been thus used, but he never quite shook off the accusation. Still, Millais has been dead since 1896; it is his grandson who is my theme today.

Originally, the artist's intention had been to call the picture "A Child's World" but the final title was "Bubbles," and "Bubbles" became the child's nickname, and remained with him all his long life. It must imply rare qualities of determination and will-power to overcome a handicap like that in the Royal Navy, and to rise to the rank of admiral in the circumstances is even more remarkable.

Not every child so burdened is so fortunate. A.A. Milne's ghastly, lisping children's poetry (Dorothy Parker, who used to write a books column in the New Yorker signed "Constant Reader," once said, in a review of one of his collections, "Constant Weader fwowed up") included many a whimsical verse about one Christopher Robin, who was the writer's infant son, and who was glad to escape, when he grew up, into the anonymity of the stock exchange. But admiral "Bubbles" triumphed over his early, unsought fame. I do not think, incidentally, that Pears' Soap ever paid him a royalty for the use of his face. He would have died a very rich admiral indeed if they had.

Laird's Warning on Agnew

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—A confidential telephone call from top White House aide Melvin R. Laird to a Republican congressional leader, warning him not to go all-out in defense of Vice-President Spiro Agnew, is new and harsh evidence to party professionals of the depth of the crisis *that threatens* Ted Agnew.

In his Aug. 7 telephone call to Rep. John B. Anderson of Illinois, chairman of the House Republican Conference, Laird carefully specified that he was talking not as a White House aide.

His message: Don't get on a limb in the Agnew affair, particularly with an all-out defense of the Vice-President. Stay away from the Agnew affair as far as possible.

Agnew is under intense federal investigation on charges of possible criminal violations of various federal statutes involving bribery, extortion, tax fraud and conspiracy.

Republicans who know about the Laird call to Anderson (described as "astonished" by the warning) assume that Laird and possible other party grandees have contacted other senior Republicans with similar warnings.

Moreover, the Laird telephone call to Anderson fits a pattern that has infuriated the Agnew camp. For example:

● Before Agnew himself received formal notice from the Justice Department that he was under investigation, Attorney General Elliot Richardson reported (in late July) to White House staff chief Alexander M. Haig jr. with a briefing on all aspects of the case. On Aug. 2, Agnew's attorneys received their letter from the prosecutors.

● A prominent television commentator was privately cautioned by an official of the Justice Department 10 days ago in words similar to those used by Laird to Anderson: Don't go overboard for Agnew; you may wind up with egg on your face.

● The White House has gone to embarrassing length not to put the President on record as to his Vice-President's innocence. White House spokesman Gerald Warren will only say that *Mr. Nixon's* confidence in Agnew has not changed.

● The New York Times front-page dispatch of Aug. 15, outlining charges against Agnew in vivid detail, is believed by furious Agnew allies to have emanated from high levels of the Justice Department (who flatly deny it), not from Maryland sources also implicated in the charges against Agnew.

It is not surprising that allies of Agnew, whose talents have sometimes been grossly used by the President to advance Mr. Nixon's interests, would be filled with dark suspicion over these incidents. They regard them as proofs of nefarious underground administration warfare against Agnew, partly to ease the President's immense Watergate burdens.

Thus, in this conspiratorial view—so understandable on the part of Agnew intimates—Mr. Nixon or Republicans close to him are greasing the skids for the hapless Vice-President. Under the 25th Amendment of the Constitution, they are quietly preparing to nominate a successor—most likely John B. Connally.

It was Connally who saved Mr. Nixon from disaster in the inflationary crisis of August, 1971. Perhaps Connally, the former Democratic governor of Texas who turned Republican at a moment of maximum help to the Watergate-beleaguered President last spring, can help again.

To Agnewites, that fits the known fact that Connally recently cancelled his plans for a long trip abroad and the lesser-known fact that some Connally friends predict he will be back in the administration in October.

But in fact the Laird warnings may spring from something far less conspiratorial. They may be a flashing signal of caution based not on any desire to do in Agnew but on a rational and informed judgment that Agnew is a goner.

Likewise, Richardson's July briefing of Haig, before Agnew himself had formal notification, may also be explainable as a rational act based on the President's prior right to know. "Is that normal?" a Justice Department official repeated in answer to our question. "Hell, nothing's normal in this case. We're playing it by ear."

But such quiet and rational explanation is understandably difficult for Agnewites. The mood in the Agnew camp has grown isolated and embittered. Now, with word secretly passed to "keep clear" of the Agnew affair, that mood will intensify, with dangerous implications for the Republican future no matter how the investigation finally ends.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

INTERNATIONAL
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International Herald Tribune S.A., au capital de 12.300.000 F. R.C. Paris No. 72 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75008 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-30. Telex: 28.930 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication : Walter W. Thayer.
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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1973

Japan to Let Export Curbs Expire Aug. 31

Set Late Last Year On 20 Major Items

TOKYO, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ).—Japanese export controls on 20 major items will be allowed to expire on schedule at the end of August, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said today.

A ministry spokesman said that a formal decision to this effect would be taken by the cabinet on Aug. 24.

The controls, which cover certain steel products, automobiles, cameras, wristwatches, motorcycles, household electrical appliances, cargo-handling equipment, bicycles and various other goods, were imposed late last year in an unsuccessful attempt to hold the yen at its Smithsonian parity of 308 to the dollar.

The controls were also designed to help reduce Japan's trade and balance-of-payments surpluses.

They were imposed on a global basis, and quotas provided for both a certain margin of real growth along with a margin for price increases required by parity changes. As a result, the extent of the controls' impact on Japanese trade is questionable.

Exports Seen Growing

At present, the Japanese government is enforcing a tight money policy and is restraining fiscal expenditures in an effort to curb inflation. Some economists believe that as the economy slows, exports will once again begin to grow rapidly. They argue that export controls should be retained to prevent a recurrence of problems with balance-of-payments surpluses.

Other economists, including some in the government's Economic Planning Agency, say that controls should be retained to dampen inflation at home by maximizing the availability of supplies.

MITI believes that such a policy would disrupt the economies of developing countries that depend on purchases of Japanese manufactured goods. It believes that any tendency toward a larger trade surplus under the influence of tight money will be offset by an upward movement of the floating yen.

Financial News and Notes

New Process to Smelt Lead

Cominco Ltd., of Canada, the world's largest miner of combined lead and zinc, is "at the halfway mark" in a pilot plant study of a "completely new process which could eliminate the present conventional lead smelting operation" used worldwide. Cominco, while not describing the new process or its costs, says it "uses a completely new technology which would eliminate the need for lead blast furnaces and sinter plants and the smoke stacks from these operations." Current techniques involve heating the concentrated ore to high temperatures in a blast furnace to separate various metals. The sinter plant is used to fuse the material from the blast furnace into a mass for further refining at a later stage. Cominco hopes the pilot study will be completed by "mid-1974" and adds that setting up an operation using the new process "could require a further three years at least."

Motorola Sells TV Sets in Japan

An agreement has been reached under which large-screen color television sets produced by Motorola of the United States will be marketed in Japan by Aiwa Co., a 50 percent owned subsidiary of Sony Corp. A model line starting with 22-inch sets priced at about 200,000 yen (about $755) and ranging upward to a remote control 25-inch set priced at 330,000 yen will be offered. These prices are expected to be competitive with Japanese-made color sets, although no domestic maker yet offers sets as large as 25-inches. Motorola aims to sell 60,000 sets a year, or 1 percent of the market. Motorola says it was studying the possibility of entering the Japanese market even before recent changes in the yen-dollar parity made U.S. goods less expensive in Japan. Those changes were, nonetheless, a major factor in the decision to go ahead with the project. "We can now be price competitive in the Japanese market," a spokesman says.

Nationale Withdraws Delta Bid

Nationale Nederlanden is dropping its bid for Delta-Lloyd Verzekeringsgroep, a rival insurance group in the Netherlands. On July 30, Delta-Lloyd and Commercial Union of Britain said they were holding talks which might result in Commercial making a bid for the 72.2 percent of Delta it did not already own. But on Aug. 3, Nationale announced it planned to make a bid for Delta. On Aug. 6, Commercial Union bid 150 guilders in cash for each Delta share. This was followed on Aug. 14 by a National Nederlanden bid of 175 guilders in cash. On Aug. 16, Commercial Union increased its bid to 176 guilders.

Firestone Acquires All of Swiss Unit

Firestone Tire & Rubber has acquired the majority interest in Fabrik für Firestone Produkte of Pratteln, Switzerland, previously held by Daet-Yler Holding AG. Firestone, a significant minority shareholder in the company since 1935, declined to give the value of the transaction except to say it now holds all Fabrik für Firestone Produkte. The Swiss unit has been producing tires under a license agreement with Firestone for the Swiss market and export.

Government Said to Give Up Fight

U.S. Seen Set for Continuing High Inflation

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. government obviously does not want to see the economy suffer either a recession or more inflation, yet if a choice must be made officials lean heavily toward more inflation.

That, at any rate, is the assessment of many private economists as they watch developments in Washington. "I think the government has given up on fighting inflation," says William Wollman, economist for Argus Research Corp. Karl Brunner of the University of Rochester adds: "I'm looking for an average inflation rate of 5 percent a year for the next 10 years. It will be higher in some years and lower in others, but that's the trend."

Few economists are willing to be as bold as Mr. Brunner and forecast inflation for the next decade, but in interviews a score of analysts agree in general with the prediction that the consumer price index will rise by around 5 percent next year.

That would be a decline from current inflation rates of about 8.7 percent, but 5 percent would be almost twice the average annual rise for the two decades through 1972.

Avoiding Damage

As evidence that Washington is worrying less about inflation, the analysts cite official statements on the new Phase-4 controls. "All the stress is on managing the program to avoid damage to the economy," says one economist. "No one is making any fancy claims about keeping prices down."

Administration officials insist that they have not given up against inflation—but they have given up trying to predict what the rate will be for the rest of this year and next.

In an effort to restrain inflation, the Federal Reserve System has this year been pursuing a new policy in trying to slow the economy by permitting ultra-high interest rates while at the same time avoiding a recession by making sure that money is available at the higher rates.

In recent testimony before the Joint Congressional Economic Committee, board chairman Arthur Burns assured the legislators that the Fed will not engineer a credit crunch, which he defined as a situation in which the money supply does not grow at all.

That certainly has not been the case lately. The money supply, consisting of currency and bank checking accounts, has grown at an annual rate of around 10 percent in the past three months compared with 8 percent for all 1972, a rate that Fed officials concede was too fast.

GNP Growth Eases

The economy nonetheless has been slowing down. The "real" gross national product (which is measured in terms of 1958 dollars) rose at an annual rate of 2.4 percent in the second quarter, a sharp drop from the super-fast 8.6 percent gain in the year's first three months. But much of the slowdown stemmed from the fact that businessmen, operating at capacity or close to it, could not keep pace with incoming orders.

There is as yet no indication that high interest rates have done much to cool the economy. Bank loans to business are rising somewhat less swiftly than they were earlier this year, but the pace remains very fast. In the four months through July, business loans of the large banks that report weekly to the Fed grew at an annual rate of 25 percent.

"High interest rates don't curb borrowers because they expect rates to go even higher later on," says Norman Robertson, chief economist of Pittsburgh's Mellon Bank. The banks today raised their prime rate, the fee they charge their best-rated borrowers, to a record 9 1/2 percent, but many economists think it will go up to at least 10 1/2 percent in coming months.

A survey of a score of economists finds only seven forecasting an official recession next year, although all expect a sharp decline in business activity. For the year as a whole, the analysts on the average see real GNP rising by slightly less than 2 percent.

In any event, the present situation is unusual, and analysts say the public had better start adapting. "Businessmen and investors," says Argus Research, "must adjust their decision making and portfolio policies to a situation in which the inflation rate will come in at something like 5 to 5 1/2 percent for some years to come."

Dollar Suffers Sharp Decline, Drops 2% Against DM in Day

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ).—The dollar declined sharply against European currencies today, though there was some uncertainty among dealers as to why.

U.S. banks began raising their prime lending rate again today and although higher interest rates make the dollar more attractive for short-term investment, the currency declined abruptly to 2.4185 deutsche marks from 2.47 Friday—an unusually large drop of about 2 percent. The rate continued to decline in New York.

The dollar recorded similar declines against other currencies as gold prices moved sharply higher. At the afternoon fixing here, gold was set at $109.50 an ounce, up from $107.25 in the morning and $104 Friday afternoon. Later, the price was quoted at $108 bid, $110 offered.

Dealers in Frankfurt suggested that West Germany might release trade figures for July late in the week that would show a sharp increase in the nation's trade surplus. If so, the figures might reinforce arguments for revaluing the mark, as Germany's trade surplus in the first half was more than 50 percent larger than the first half of 1972.

There may have also been some technical factors acting to depress the dollar. Bank of England figures issued today showed that Eurocurrency loans to overseas residents increased by more than $4 billion in the four weeks ended July 18. This indicated that borrowed dollars were used to buy strong European currencies.

However, when the dollar recovered in late July and early August, some of these positions were presumably covered so that this source of demand for dollars may have been partially exhausted.

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

Aug. 20, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. ($ per £)	2.4745	2.4665	— 4.33
Belg. fr. (A)	37.875	38.15	
Belg. fr. (B)	37.365	37.75	+30.96
Deutsche mark	2.4328	2.473	+23.25
Dane krone	5.745	5.8325	+22.32
Escudo	23.45	23.375	
Fr. fr. (A)	4.325	4.4	
Fr. fr. (B)	4.2738	4.3275	+20.37
Guilder	2.6813	2.715	+21.64
Israeli pound	4 20	4,20	
Lira (A)	593.0	601.5	
Lira (B)	570.88	576 5	+ 1.32
Peseta	56.9	56.925	
Schilling	17.9	18.24	+30.25
Sw. krona	4.165	4.2	+16.52
Swiss franc	2.9825	3.04	+30.18
Yen	265.44	265.4	+15.93

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Fres. B: Commercial.

U.S. Payments Upturn Seen

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ).—A U.S. balance-of-payments surplus of $2 billion (not seasonally adjusted) is possible in July and the first half of August, says Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., in its weekly publication, World Financial Markets.

The basic payments deficit in the second half could well fall below the $2.5 billion deficit it had been estimating for January through June, the bank says.

About half the July-August surplus would reflect large dollar sales in August by West Germany, which took advantage of the dollar's strength to reduce its excess reserves. Dollar sales by the central banks of Britain, Canada and Japan also would be reflected, the bank says.

It also notes that U.S. agricultural exports have surpassed all expectations in the first half.

Another key element in the payments recovery, the bank says, is the upsurge in long-term capital inflows. Foreign net purchases of U.S. stocks may have totaled $250 million in July, double the June figure.

Money Supply Spurts in U.K. During Month

But Central Bank Says Figures are Distorted

LONDON, Aug. 20 (AP-DJ).—Britain's money supply increased sharply in July, but the Bank of England said there is reason to suppose that the figures overstate the true trend.

The narrowly defined money supply (M-1), which consists mostly of money in circulation and sight deposits at banks, rose 2.3 percent in the four weeks ended July 18 on a seasonally-adjusted basis. The previous month M-1 rose 1.1 percent.

The broadly defined money supply (M-3), which is basically M-1 plus time deposits, rose by a seasonally adjusted 3.9 percent in July, compared with 2.5 percent in June.

The annual rate of expansion of M-1 in the three months ended July 18 came to 14.7 percent and for M-3 29.2 percent.

The Bank of England said that aside from the usual difficulties of making seasonal adjustment for mid-year debiting and crediting of bank interest, July's figures were also distorted by a heavily oversubscribed capital issue of the Sainsbury group, so that deposits rose shortly before the accounting date only to be withdrawn shortly afterward.

There are indications, however, that the Bank of England views the rate of expansion with considerable concern.

As Britain's money supply has been expanding so have prices. At mid-July the wholesale price index was a staggering 33 percent above July 1972 and the retail price index was 9.4 percent higher.

On July 19, the Bank of England called for special deposits, which have taken about £268 million out of the banking system. Also in July, the central bank raised its minimum lending rate by four percentage points in two stages to a record 11.5 percent.

However, the scope of the central bank's tight money policy is being limited somewhat by the government's financing needs.

Recently, the government has been obliged to meet much of its financing with 91-day Treasury bills, rather than through medium- and long-term issues. Since Treasury bills can be used as reserves on which banks can make a multiple expansion of credit, the deficit financing by the Treasury tends to expand the money supply.

For the time being, the sharp rise in short-term interest rates has made it very difficult for the government to finance at medium- or long-term rates.

U.S. Banks Lift Prime Rate to 9 1/2%

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (IHT).—First National Bank of Chicago announced today that it is raising its prime rate to 9 1/2 percent, another record high.

The move, effective tomorrow, was not unexpected since short-term interest rates are well over the long-term rates. The increase was later applied by several major banks and is expected to become industry wide.

Some analysts have predicted the rate may hit 10 percent or higher before beginning to level off.

The prime rate is the minimum lending rate banks charge their largest and most credit-worthy corporate customers.

The move by the Chicago bank, the nation's tenth largest commercial bank, comes a little more than a week after a prime rate of 9 1/4 percent became industry wide. The prime rate has been increased 13 times this year previous to today. It began the year at 6 percent and moved into record-high territory on July 27, when it was raised to 8 3/4 percent.

Credit analysts have attributed the soaring prime rate to tremendous demand by corporations for loans for expansion to meet heavy consumer demands for goods and services, and to actions by the Federal Reserve Board to push up the cost of money in an effort to slow the rate of inflation.

Previous to the present series of increases, the record prime rate of 8 1/2 percent occurred during the money crunch era of 1969-1970 when many corporations found it impossible to find sources of loans.

Different Situation

Analysts note that the present situation differs from that era because loans are available, although at high interest, and corporations have found consumer demands so high that it often is profitable for them to borrow money even at the sky-rocketing interest rates.

The analysts add that the Fed's actions have not been as severe as in 1969-1970 in order to avoid throwing the economy into a recession.

Today's increase follows by one week the Fed's hike in its own discount rate, the charge on loans to commercial banks, to a record 7 1/2 percent.

First Chicago said its formula guideline now for establishing its prime rate calls for a level of 10 3/4 percent. The bank said that the prolonged rise in money-market rates and the "moderation lag" in bank lending rates has opened a widening gap between the two.

Breaking Point Seen

The bank's vice-chairman Chauncey E. Schmidt, said that "at some point the inflationary psychology which is driving market rates upward week by week is bound to break."

He added, "The sooner we can narrow the gap between bank rates and open market rates the sooner we can expect to see record credit demands and interest rates to begin to level off and return to more reasonable levels."

Today's rise, the fourth in as many weeks, follows a statement by Fed chairman Arthur Burns three weeks ago which was taken as an indication that the bank chief is now prepared to let the prime rate rise to "realistic" levels after being held at artificially low levels earlier this year.

However, the prime rate still stands below certificate of deposit (CD) rates, although the differential was narrowing sharply. Commercial banks have been discouraged from borrowing at the Fed, whose rate is well below market rates, and have increasingly been issuing CDs, paying over 10 percent to get funds to lend their clients at rates which now begin at 9 1/2 percent.

Dow Drops to 20-Month Low; Trade Is Lowest in 10 Months

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (IHT).—The Dow Jones industrial average fell today to its lowest closing level in 20 months while turnover on the New York Exchange slumped to a 10-month low. Declining issues held a more than 2-to-1 lead over gainers throughout the session.

The Dow Jones average closed down 4.44 at 867.0, its lowest closing level since Dec. 15, 1971, when it finished at 863.76.

Today's level also represented a low for this year, the previous closing low being 869.13, set on June 25.

Volume was a mere 8.97 million shares, the lightest since Oct. 9, 1972, when 7.94 million shares changed hands. Today's turnover compared with 11.11 million shares on Friday.

Brokers attributed the general apathy and some light selling to the renewed decline of the dollar in Europe after its show of strength last week and to the further increase in the prime rate in the United States.

When the Dow index fell below its previous close for the year the decline apparently caused an increase in the tempo of selling.

Some glamours and blue chips declined. Burroughs slipped 3 1/8 to 220, Walt Disney 3 3/8 to 80 7/8, Sohio 3 1/2 to 107 1/2, Helena Rubinstein 1 3/4 to 43 1/4 and Polaroid 2 1/4 to 122 3/4.

Travelodge International, the most actively traded stock, picked up 1/8 to 11 5/8 on 159,500 shares. Trust Houses Forte, a major British hotel concern, has made a tender offer for all Travelodge shares at $11.50 each.

Running against the stock market, gold mining shares were strong as gold bullion prices pushed sharply higher abroad on renewed speculation. Campbell Red Lake gained 3 1/2 to 57 1/2, ASA was 46, ahead 1 1/8; Dome Mines 88 3/8, up 1 5/8; and Homestake Mining 43 3/4, ahead 1 3/8.

Tandy was one of the most active Big Board issues, slipping 3/4 to 18 1/2. Turnover in the issue included a block of 129,900 shares at 18.

Fleetwood Enterprises fell 5/8 to 10 1/8. The company reported Friday that first-quarter net income was 31 cents from continuing operations against 41 cents a year earlier.

American Stock Exchange prices closed lower in very light trading, as the Amex index eased 0.06 to 22.88.

Declines outnumbered advances 469 to 256 and volume was 1.37 million shares, compared with 1.53 million on Friday. Today's volume was the lowest since Oct. 14, 1966, when 1.04 million shares were traded.

Syntex, the most actively traded stock, was down 2 3/8 to 86-1/4 on 69,300 shares. The company said it acquired Columbia Dentoform, a privately-owned dental model manufacturer, for undisclosed terms.

The NASDAQ index of over-the-counter industrial stocks lost 0.83 to 97.33.

Bonds continued to retreat on a broad front throughout the session, although dealers said that activity remained very light.

Among governments, prices fell between 1/4 and 1/2 point generally and as much as a point and more in places.

Corporates also fell back across the board.

U.S. Investment Abroad to Rise

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (UPI).—U.S. businesses, which increased their capital expenditure abroad by 2 percent last year compared with 1971, plan to increase them by $52 billion during the next three years, McGraw Hill said today.

Chief economist Douglas Greenwald said a recent survey indicated the "American investments overseas are 33 percent higher this year than in 1972."

The stepped-up plans for the next three years, he said, were due to the world energy crisis and developing shortages in key raw materials.

SEC Studies End to Fixed Commissions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission is considering the idea of coupling its decision on increased commission rates on stock transactions with the issuance of a definite timetable for ending the entire system of price-fixed commissions.

Ray Garrett Jr., the new SEC chairman, made clear in an interview that no such decision has actually been reached yet.

But, he said, the commissioners have been impressed with the argument of many people on Wall Street that it would be preferable to eliminate fixed commissions entirely than to permit their continuation only on that portion of a stock transaction that is under $100,000. Under the tentative timetable that had been announced previously, the cut-off point for price-fixed commissions was to be reduced from the present $300,000 to $100,000 on April 1, 1973.

Mr. Garrett said that "one of the things we must examine is the fact that so much of the securities industry is losing money." He noted that there are "responsible and serious people" in the industry who believe that if rate-fixing is terminated it will drive many brokerage firms out of business, particularly at this time when stock prices and the volume of trading are so low.

"You can't laugh them off," he said. "But certainly nobody at the commission wants to do something that's going to injure a large portion of the industry and I don't think this would be the effect necessarily," of ending fixed commissions. He indicated his own belief that there might be some definite benefits from ending them.

The decision on what to do about the sales commissions on stock transactions is the most urgent problem before the SEC at the moment, in Mr. Garrett's opinion. But he also assigned high priority to a number of other issues ranging from reporting of stock transactions or holdings by all financial institutions to speedier action by the SEC in enforcement cases and better access on the part of the public to information in the SEC's files.

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International Stock Market

EUROBONDS

STRAIGHTS

Aer Lingus 81	98	99
Alfa Romeo 77	101	Bid
Bendix Intl. 79	102	103
Borg Warner 79	101	102
Celanese Int. 82	95¼	96¼
Chevron Overs. 80	98	99
Citroën 82	94¾	95¾
Conoco 86	99½	100½
Continental Oil 86	101¾	102¾
Cyanamid 80	90¼	91¼
De Beers 82	91¾	92¾
Esso 86	100¼	101¼
Ford Intl. 81	99½	100½
General Mills 86	99¼	100¼
Honda 81	100	101
Mitsubishi 78	99¾	Bid
Mobil 86	96¼	97¼
Nippon Electric 81	99¾	Bid
N. Amer. Rockwell Int. 78	99¼	Bid
Olivetti 85	107	108
Otis Elevator 86	101¾	102¾
Philip Morris 86	103½	104½
Procter & Gamble 82	96½	97½
Renault 82	95	96
Siemens Wets. Fin. 85	108	109
Sumitomo Chem. 79	99½	101

SHARES

Holiday Trailer Lodges Int.US	6⅛	6⅝*

*New Shares split 4 for 1.

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Shareholders in the Fund are advised that payment of a dividend of U.S. Dollars 0.18 per share has been approved by the Board of Management. This is an interim dividend in respect of the year ending December 31st, 1973, and consideration will be given to a final dividend at the end of the financial year.

Coupon No. 10 on bearer share certificates will be paid on presentation at the offices of the Paying Agents on and after August 24th, 1973. Distribution cheques will be posted to holders of registered shares on that date.

Copies of the interim report of the Fund for the period ended June 30th, 1973, will be available at the offices of banks and brokers from whom shares were purchased and at the offices of the Paying Agents.

By order of
The Board of Management.
Curaçao, August 21st, 1973.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80⅞	61	AbbtLb 1.20	21	90	67⅜	66⅝	67¼+	¼
49¾	40½	ACF Ind2.40	11	x7	46½	46¼	46½+	½
17⅛	12¼	AcmeClv .88	7	15	13	12¾	12¾—	½
26	16½	AcmeMkt 1	9	7	19½	18⅞	19 +	¼
14⅜	12	AdmE 1.15e		40	12½	12¼	12⅜	
8½	5½	Ad Millis .20	8	3	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛D
34	11½	Addrsso .60	6	100	12¾	12½	12¼—	⅜
18	7¼	Admiral	5	54	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
13¾	10½	Advinv .02e		33	11⅞	11½	11½	
76¾	57½	AetnLf 1.76a	10	86	71⅞	71¼	71¼—	¼
14⅞	8½	Aguirre Co	17	1	8¾	8¾	8¾—	¼
31⅝	11½	Ahman .10e	5	12	12¼	12	12 —	⅜
9	3⅝	Alleen Inc	13	37	4⅝	4⅛	4¼—	⅛
45¾	37	AirProd .20	25	16	42	41⅝	42 —	⅛
18¾	10¾	Airco .80	8	36	11¼	11	11¼	
3⅝	2	AJ Industris	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
31¼	22⅝	Akzona 1.10	9	4	22¾	22⅝	22⅝—	⅜
17½	15	Ala Gas 1.18	6	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	⅜
109	99	AlaP pf8.28		z370	100	100	100 —	1
37⅞	24⅞	Alaska Intrs	19	23	26⅞	26⅛	26¼—	⅝
29¼	8⅜	AlbertoC .35	7	36	9⅞	9	9 —	¾
17⅜	10½	Albtsn .36a	9	41	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
34	22⅝	AlcanAlu 1	17	204	32⅞	32½	32⅞+	⅛
10⅞	7⅛	AlcoStd .36	5	25	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	½
42¾	29¼	AlconLb .16	42	34	32⅝	30⅝	30⅞—	1⅝
9⅝	3½	Alexdrs .10e	40	47	6¼	6	6 —	¼
31⅞	23¼	AllsnM 2.94e	9	22	27⅛	26⅞	27 —	¼
15⅛	6¾	AllALte .24	7	70	10	9⅛	10 +	1
14½	8⅜	AllegCo .28e	9	4	9¼	9½	9½—	⅛
29⅞	19¼	AlleLud 1.20	5	12	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞—	½
44½	35½	AlleLud pf 3		1	36½	36½	36½—	⅜
24½	18	AllePw 1.44	7	69	18½	18⅛	17½+	¼
19⅜	9¼	AllenGp .65f	9	12	11⅜	11	11⅛—	¼
36⅞	28¼	AlldCh 1.32	11	85	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛—	⅝
44⅞	27½	AlldMnt .48	20	20	30¾	29¼	30¼+	1⅝
22	14⅝	AlldPd .68	5	9	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
39⅝	22½	AlldStr 1.40	6	18	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
5½	3	Alld Supmkt	8	50	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
12⅜	8	AllisChl .21e	11	1284	12½	11½	11¾+	⅛
75⅛	6	AllrtAut .56	8	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	¼
49¾	47⅞	Alcoa 1.94	13	104	68½	47	68½+	¾
14¾	8⅜	AMBAC .50	6	44	9½	8⅞	8⅞—	⅜
6½	4	Amcord .15e	7	8	4½	4⅝	4½+	⅛
26¼	18⅝	Amerce 1.20	6	3	19	19	19 —	¼
53½	29¼	A Hess .30b	16	172	30½	30⅛	30⅛+	⅜
112½	67¼	AmH pf3.50		17	71	69¼	70 +	1
40	15½	AAirFilt .42	16	4	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
25⅝	9¾	Am Airlin		568	9⅞	9½	9⅝—	⅛
11¼	6⅛	A Baker .20		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
45⅝	35	ABrnds 2.38	7	54	36	35¼	36 +	½
31½	21	AmBdcst .64	11	193	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
47½	9⅝	AmBldM .28	9	8	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜—	½
34⅜	28¼	Am Can 2.20	8	133	28⅝	27⅞	28 —	⅝
36	22⅞	A Can pf1.75		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
26⅛	15⅞	ACentM 2.32	7	16	17⅞	17¼	17¼—	⅝
26⅝	19¼	A Chain 1.20	6	9	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛—	1
32⅛	20¼	ACyan 1.25	9	253	21⅜	21¼	21⅜—	⅛
61⅞	35⅝	AmDisTl .43	28	28	38½	38⅛	38½+	⅜
11⅜	5½	AmDualVt		21	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
13⅛	11⅝	ADul pf.84a		6	11¾	11¾	11¾	
30¾	24⅝	A ElPw 1.90	8	292	24⅝	24⅜	24½	
3⅛	½	AmExp Ind		52	13-16	⅝	⅝—	1-16
33⅞	15⅛	AmFin 1.10	9	14	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
28⅞	24⅛	AGeBd 1.97e		46	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	⅛
27⅞	17	AGnCv 1.39e		7	17¼	17¼	17¼—	⅛
21⅛	13¼	A Gnins .60	6	21	14¾	14½	14½—	⅛
31¼	25	A Gin pf1.80		9	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
17⅜	10⅛	A Hoist .60b	7	18	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
48¾	40	A Home .64	35	280	42	41⅛	41¼—	⅝
216	190	A Home pf 2		1	184	184	184 —	1
52¾	36½	AmHosp .28	41	76	43⅛	42½	43⅛	
12⅞	8⅜	Aminves .50	6	39	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
37⅞	6⅜	A Medici .12	7	55	10½	9¾	9¾—	⅛
12⅛	4	A Medicorp	4	85	4⅞	4½	4½—	⅛
36½	29	A MtlCl 1.50	10	93	35⅛	35	35 —	⅝
97	86	A Cbx pf5.25		7	90	90	90 +	1
9⅞	6¾	Am Motors	4	496	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	
47	30½	ANatGs 2.40	7	175	30⅝	30¼	30½—	⅛
18⅝	7¾	AmSeat .36p	48	3	8½	8¼	8¼	
28⅞	14¾	AmShip .68	8	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	
22¾	17¼	ASmltR 1.20	7	140	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
13⅞	10½	AmStand .50	8	117	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞—	¼
63	54½	A Std pf4.75		13	56½	55½	55½—	⅞
13¾	10	AmSterll .28	14	x27	11⅜	11½	11½+	⅛
9⅝	4¾	AT&T wt		343	5⅛	4⅞	5 —	⅛
55	47⅛	AmT&T 2.80	10	387	47¼	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
62⅞	54⅜	AmT&T pf 4		46	55⅝	53	55⅝—	½
53½	48¼	ATT pfA3.64		7	48¾	48⅝	48⅝	
13½	10⅝	AWatWk .64	6	7	10½	10⅜	10½	
17¼	12⅝	Ameron .65	5	1	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
12	4¼	AmesD .10h	4	5	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
18⅞	11¾	Ametek .70	8	28	13⅛	12⅞	13 +	⅛
57⅞	21⅜	AMF In 1.08	8	42	26⅜	25¾	26⅛+	⅛
31¾	13⅝	Amfac .64	7	35	16½	15½	16¼+	⅞
50	38	AMP .07h	41	36	44⅝	43¾	44 —	⅞

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9	6⅜	AmpPgh .36	6	1	8	8	8 +	⅛
6⅞	3¼	Ampex Corp	59	69	5	4⅛	4¼—	⅛
14½	4½	Amrep Corp	5	63	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
30	22½	Amstar 1.70	7	17	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛—	¼
9½	8⅝	Amstr pf.48		23	8⅞	8¼	8¼—	⅛
44¾	35¾	Amsted 2.60	7	5	40¼	40⅛	40¼+	⅛
6	4⅛	Amtel .20	8	10	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
24⅜	17⅜	Anacon .50	8	163	21⅝	20⅞	21	
29⅞	18	AnchrH 1.08	6	27	18⅜	18	18	
24⅝	14⅜	AndClay .60	6	9	17½	17	17 —	⅝
19⅝	7½	Angelica .10	11	23	8½	8½	8½	
13¾	11⅛	AnsulCo .56t	7	9	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
18	12	Apache .36b	6	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
28¾	12⅛	ApcoO .891	6	21	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
7⅛	3½	ApecoCp .16	14	134	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
21½	7½	APL Corp	5	11	10	9¾	9¾—	¼
15¾	7¾	APL pf B.50		2	9	8½	8½	
9⅝	4	Applid Mag	12	12	5½	5¼	5½+	¼
155¼	113	ARA Sv 1.22	25	22	126⅛	125	125 —	¾
14⅛	5⅞	ArcatN .14	39	12	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜—	¼
30	22	ArctaN pf 2		1	22	22	22	
36⅞	21¼	ArchDan .50	14	61	35⅛	33½	34 +	¾
19⅞	3½	Arctic Entr	27	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅜	10	Aristar .72	6	9	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
24⅞	18⅝	ArizPS 1.16	7	66	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
22	10	ArBest .40	8	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅞	4½	Arlen RltyD	6	156	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
7⅞	5	Armada Cp		8	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅜
25¼	19⅝	ArmcoS 1.20	6	69	20⅝	20	20⅛+	⅛
31⅞	27½	Arm pf 2.10		13	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
34¼	21¾	ArmstCk .84	12	111	25½	25	25¼—	¼
38	25¾	Arm Ru 1.60	5	8	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
21⅛	14½	AroCp .90b	7	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅝
27⅝	13½	Arvinind .52	12	63	18⅜	17⅜	17⅝—	1
55¾	34⅝	ASA Ltd .50		183	46½	45½	46 +	1⅛
		ASA Lt fn.50		13	44⅝	41	42	
33⅞	23¼	AshdOil 1.30	8	57	26	25½	25⅞	
54⅝	30	AsdDrG 1.40	9	44	32⅝	32	32¼—	⅜
33¾	22	AsdSp 1.20b	7	1	23¼	23¼	23¼—	¼
8¼	5⅛	Asd Transp		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	9½	Athlone .52b	4	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	½
23	14¾	AtlcMt 2.06e	7	22	16⅛	15⅞	16 +	⅛
23½	19⅝	AtlCyEl 1.47	8	19	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	¼
91¼	66½	Atl Richfl 2	20	101	82¾	82¼	82½—	⅛
62½	50⅝	AtlRc pf2.80		230	55	54	54 —	1¼D
27⅛	13⅛	Atlas Corp	46	19	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
10½	6	ATO Inc .16	6	15	7⅛	7¼	7⅛+	⅛
94¼	37¼	Autom Data	39	165	56⅞	55⅝	56¼+	1¼
8	4	Autom Ind	7	42	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
16	8	Avco Corp	3	28	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	¼
4	1⅜	Avco Cp wt		6	2	1⅞	1⅞	
46⅞	34½	Avco pf3.20		5	35¼	35⅛	35⅛—	⅜
46⅝	36⅛	AveryPd .25	39	3	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜—	⅛
52¼	17½	Avisinc .40	12	40	24⅛	23¼	24 +	½
12⅞	6⅞	Avnetinc .30	5	56	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
140	109¾	AvonPd 1.40	49	127	111⅞	111	111⅞	
29	12⅛	AztecO 1.32t	46	8	15½	15⅛	15½—	⅛
		B						
31	21¼	BabckW .80	11	86	24	23½	23⅞+	⅝
10⅜	4⅝	Bache .15a	15	39	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
39	17	Baker In .16	23	60	25	25	25 +	⅜
36⅞	22⅜	BakerOil .37	26	14	29¼	29	29	
17¼	11	BaldDH .32	6	2	13	13	13 —	¼
31⅛	24⅜	BalGE 1.96	8	128	25¼	24⅞	24⅞—	¼
67	57	Balt pfB.50		z30	58	58	58 +	1
26⅝	22½	BanCal 1.34	9	5	23⅜	23	23¼+	½
36⅛	23⅛	Bandag Inc	42	266	32½	31¾	32 —	½
18⅝	5¾	Bangr unt	4	14	8¾	8½	8⅝+	⅜
42	32⅞	Bnk of NY 2	7	8	33⅞	33⅛	33½—	¼
37	25	Bk of Va .88	10	3	25	25	25	
68	49½	BankTr 3	8	29	55⅛	54	54 —	⅜
43⅝	26⅝	BarOil 1.44t		7	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅜
39½	20¼	BardCR .14	35	16	26½	26⅛	26½	
30⅛	22⅛	BarnM 2.59e	8	24	24⅝	23	23¾—	⅝
8⅝	6	Basicinc .40	7	11	7	7	7	
32	23½	Basic pf2.50		z100	27	27	27	
13⅞	9½	BatesMf .20	8	28	10⅝	10½	10½—	¼
18⅜	15	Bate Mf pf 1		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
36⅞	18⅛	Bathind .30	6	17	20⅛	19½	19½—	½
36⅜	17⅛	BauschL .42	23	275	33⅞	32⅜	33½—	½
61⅜	41¼	BaxtLa .15	56	86	49⅝	49¼	49¼—	¼
61	32½	Bearings .60	12	5	44	43⅝	43⅝+	½
30¼	19⅜	BeatFd .62	14	158	20	19⅞	19⅞	
47¾	21⅜	Beckmn .50	16	51	27	26⅝	27 +	⅜
44⅞	32⅝	BectDic .35	25	41	36½	35¾	36 —	⅛
25⅞	12⅛	BeechA .70b	7	7	15⅛	14⅝	14¾—	⅞
17⅜	9	BelcoPt .25r	7	16	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
30¾	18⅜	Belden 1.20	8	3	21	21	21	
15½	7⅛	BelHm .30b	11	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
56⅝	22¼	Bell How .84	8	49	30½	29	29 —	1¾
51¼	31¼	Bendix 1.60	7	115	32¾	32⅛	32⅜—	⅜
76¼	51½	Bendix pf 3		1	49	49	49 —	3
53	22½	BenfiCp 1.15	7	35	30	29¼	29⅞	
112½	62	Benef pf4.30		16	66	66	66 +	½

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35½	30½	Benfl 5pf 2.50		z110	30½	30½	30½	
5¼	2½	Benguet	13	449	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
		Benguet In		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
22⅜	9	Berkey Pho	8	17	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞—	½
37	25⅝	BethSt 1.40a	6	7207	26	25	25¼—	⅝
54	33½	BigThr .52b	16	1	38¼	38¼	38¼—	¼
125	96⅝	BlackD 1.08	46	10	113⅜	113¼	113⅜+	¼
13	6⅝	BlairJhn .48	5	16	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
21⅜	15⅝	BlissLau 1b	6	7	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅝
17	5½	BlockHR .32	10	27	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅝
38	13⅝	BlueBel .65a	5	118	14½	14	14 —	½
9⅝	3⅝	Bobbie Brks	5	82	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
26⅞	16⅝	Boeing .40	10	124	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
14⅜	8½	Boise Cas	6	304	13	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
7⅜	3⅝	Bond Ind		5	6	6	6	
29	18	BkMnth 1.36	7	3	19	19	19—	¼
31¾	20¼	Borden 1.20	8	79	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
36⅜	23¼	BrgWar 1.35	6	46	24	23¾	23¾—	⅜
6	3	Bormans	20	11	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
39⅞	29⅞	BosEd 2.44	10	46	30⅜	30¼	30¾+	⅛
118	108⅞	Bos E pf8.88		z200	109⅞	109	109 —	½
18⅞	10½	Bourns Inc	9	15	17¼	16¾	17⅛+	⅛
14¼	8¼	BranAir .50f	9	103	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝—	⅛
63⅜	50⅛	Briggs 1.20a	15	27	56⅜	56¼	56¼—	⅛
71¾	53¾	BristMy 1.32	20	46	58⅞	58	58 —	⅜
45⅞	38½	BristM pf 2		7	39½	39	39 —	⅛
16⅛	13	BritPet .37e	28	69	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
43⅝	26⅝	BdwyHal .80	15	65	30	29¾	29¾—	
72⅝	48½	BdwyHl pf 2		8	59⅞	59½	59⅞—	⅛
27¾	14	BrkwyGl .75	5	9	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
25⅝	19⅝	BklyUG 1.72	9	19	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝—	⅜
13⅛	7	Brown Co	6	19	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
34⅝	22⅝	BrwnG 1.50	7	3	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞+	⅜
15	8½	BwnShrp .20	9	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
33	13	BrwnFer .12	17	103	15½	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
37⅞	13⅝	Brunswk .24	10	168	24⅛	23	23⅛—	1⅝
31	21¼	BrushW .40	8	4	26¾	26¾	26¾—	¼
35½	23⅞	BucyEr 1.20	13	18	32⅞	32½	32⅞+	⅛
16¾	11⅛	BuddCo .40	4	14	12⅜	12¼	12¼—	⅛
67⅝	63½	BuddCo pf 5		z120	63½	63½	63½	
7⅝	6⅝	BudCa pf.60		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
12⅝	5⅛	Budget Ind		32	7¼	6⅝	7⅛+	½
30⅝	19½	BuffFor 1.20	9	2	21¼	21	21 —	½
31	25½	Bldinv 3.05e	9	36	28½	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
19	10½	BulovaW .70	8	136	16	15¾	15¾+	⅛
17⅜	8½	BunkRa .10e	5	46	9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅜
34	17	Bunk pf1.50		7	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜—	
38¾	25¼	Burl Indl.40	10	33	27⅞	27½	27⅝+	⅛
49¾	28	BurlNor 1.50	8	265	29	28⅛	28⅞+	⅛
35¼	17⅝	Burndy .74	12	12	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜—	⅛
244⅞	209⅛	Burrghs .80	42	132	222½	218⅞	220 —	3⅛
		C						
29¾	22⅜	CabCF 2.26e	10	14	24⅞	24½	24⅝+	⅛
40¼	23⅝	Cabot Cp .92	7	14	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
8⅜	3¼	Cadence Ind	3	13	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5½	3	Caesars Wrl	4	56	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
7½	3⅝	Cal Finanl	4	38	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
13	8½	CallahM .34t	25	12	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
32	24½	CamB 2.77e	8	3	25⅜	25½	25½+	⅛
71⅜	35⅝	CampR .50a	34	94	57¾	54⅝	57½+	3½
		CmR fn.50a		1	51¼	51¼	51¼	
35	27¾	CampS 1.18	12	33	29⅛	28¾	29	
3?	32	Can Sou R 3		z80	33	33	33	
6⅝	4	Cdn Brew	25	3	4⅞	4½	4¾+	½
19⅝	15⅞	CdnPac .74e	10	10	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
16⅝	12½	CanalR 1.10	10	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
62½	35	CapCit Com	19	45	46¾	46½	46½+	¼
31⅞	23⅝	CapHold .26	19	440	28¼	27½	27½—	1¼
73½	41	Carbrn 1.60	9	12	48⅞	47¾	47¾—	1
25	15½	Carlisle .68	7	2	17¼	17¼	17¼—	¼
14⅝	8	CaroFrg .40	6	2	8¾	8½	8½—	¼
30⅝	21½	CaroPw 1.52	7	33	21⅞	21¾	21¾—	½
25¾	20	CarTec 1.30	6	x4	21⅝	21¼	21¼—	¼
30¼	18¼	CarrCp .52	13	57	21½	20¾	20¾—	1¼
18⅞	12¾	CarGnl 1.27e		6	14	13½	13½—	¼
27¾	9⅝	CartWa .48a	11	29	10⅝	10	10½	
12⅝	11	CascNGs .92	6	1	11¼	11¼	11¼+	⅛
17⅜	12⅛	CastleC .60b	9	18	14½	13¼	13⅜—	¼
70⅝	52⅜	CaterTr 1.50	14	142	62¼	61¼	61⅜—	1⅛
6⅝	2½	Cavngh Cm	3	33	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
4⅜	2⅛	CCI Corp		21	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
15	7¾	CCI Cp pf		2	8¾	8¾	8¾+	¼
25½	15	Ceco Cp 1	6	1	15¼	15¼	15¼—	⅛
42¾	28¼	Celanese 2	7	99	32⅛	31	31¼—	½
58⅞	53½	Celn pfA4.50		2	55½	55¼	55¼—	⅛
23⅛	9⅝	Cencolnc .20	9	48	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
28¾	10	Centex .09e	13	15	14¾	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
24⅛	21	CenHud 1.60	6	10	21	21	21	
25½	19⅝	CenIlLt 1.60	9	x23	20	19¾	19⅞+	⅛
65½	58	CnlLt pf4.50		z60	58¼	58	58 —	1
19⅝	14¾	CenIlPS 1.20	10	259	15	14⅝	14¾	
25	20⅝	CenLaE 1.16	11	7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
18⅝	15½	CeMPw 1.26	8	42	15⅝	15¼	15⅝—	⅛
23¾	19¼	CenSoW 1.08	11	105	19⅞	19¼	19⅝—	⅛

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33	24⅝	Cent Soya 1	9	32	31⅜	30⅛	30⅝—	1⅜
25	20⅝	CenTlUt .96	12	283	22¼	21¾	21¾—	½
14⅝	12⅝	CerroCp .80	4	41	14⅞	14¼	14¼—	⅝
22⅝	13⅞	Certeed .50	6	17	14⅝	14	14 +	⅛
34¾	16½	Cessna .80	7	12	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+	¼
2⅝	1¼	Chadorn Inc		9	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
23	14⅝	Chmplnt .92	7	381	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜+	½
24	18	Chml pf1.20		17	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅜	12½	ChamSp .52	14	75	16⅞	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
30	13⅜	CharlrCo .30	9	20	22¾	21⅞	21¾—	¾
35⅝	28⅝	Charlr NY 2	7	16	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜—	⅜
13	9¼	ChaseFd .72		20	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
60¼	41½	ChasManh 2	9	68	46⅛	45⅜	45⅜—	⅛
70	49⅛	ChasT 5.09e	10	26	50¼	51½	52 +	½
23	15	Checker Mt	13	2	18½	18¼	18½—	⅝
13⅝	6½	Chelsea .30	4	7	7⅝	7½	7½	
22	13⅝	Chemetn .80	6	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝—	¼
54⅛	40⅝	ChmNY 2.88	9	28	42⅝	41⅝	42	
7?	69⅞	Chsbgh 1.12	30	49	71⅝	71⅛	71½	
58⅝	40	Chessie 3a	5	17	41⅞	41½	41⅝—	¼
11½	9¼	ChEsslll .26	6	7	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
9⅞	5⅛	ChiMilw Cp	3	25	8¼	8	8⅛+	⅛
77¼	12	Chi Milw pf		4	14	13⅞	12⅞	
46⅞	30	ChiPneuT 2	9	5	30⅝	30¼	30⅛—	⅝
26⅝	10⅞	ChRI ct UP		9	11½	11	11⅛—	½
26½	10⅛	ChRI ct NW		1	11½	11½	11½—	½
7	4½	ChkFull .20r	16	18	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
6⅜	3⅝	Chris Craft	43	26	4	3⅜	3⅝	
15	11	ChCft pf1.20b		1	12	12	12	
20⅞	11⅞	Chromal .70	5	17	12	11⅞	12	
44¼	22⅜	Chryslr 1.40	3	278	23⅜	23½	23⅝—	⅛
18½	6⅜	Chrysler wt		70	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
25	14½	Cl Mtg 2.72e	7	19	15⅛	15	15⅝+	⅛
25½	20⅞	CinnGE 1.64	8	37	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜+	⅛
119	112	CinG pf9.30		z20	115	115	115 +	1½
58½	51	CinGE pf 4		z210	52¼	51½	51½—	1½
44¼	25⅛	CinMila 1.40	19	x6	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝—	¼
49½	35	CIT Fin 2.30	9	79	39⅝	39¼	39⅝+	⅛
53¼	41¾	CitiesS 2.20	10	79	44⅞	44	44⅜+	⅛
3⅝	29⅝	CitzSo 2.89e	10	21	32½	32⅛	32⅛	......
16	10⅛	Citylnvst .60	4	68	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
4⅞	1¼	City Inv wt		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜+	⅛
30½	23⅞	CityIn pf B2		28	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
7⅝	4⅝	City Strs	7	2	5	5	5	
55	40⅛	ClarkE 1.52	11	24	43	42⅛	43 +	½
28⅞	16⅛	Clark Oil .40	6	26	19	18⅝	19 +	⅜
11	5	CLC Am	5	16	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
72½	56½	CleveCliffs 2	11	2	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝+	⅛
37⅞	29¾	ClvEllll 2.32	9	26	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	
15⅛	9	vjClev Pitt		z50	11⅛	11½	11½	
53	18½	CloroxCo .52	16	87	20¼	19⅞	20¼+	½
19⅝	8	CluetPea .50	6	44	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
15⅝	11⅛	CluettP pf 1		5	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
91⅞	25⅝	CMIInv Cp	18	20	37⅝	35⅜	35¾—	1⅝
20⅝	10⅝	KNA Fin .58	4	146	11¼	10⅞	10⅞—	¼
26¼	15⅛	CNA pfA1.10		39	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	
150	131	CocaCol 1.90	41	91	140⅛	138½	139⅜—	⅝
25⅛	17	CocaBtlg .38	24	183	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝—	⅜
26⅝	12	ColdwBk .28	6	9	13⅝	13⅝	13½—	¼
27⅛	9⅝	Colecoln .06	16	19	11¼	11⅜	11⅜+	¼
35⅛	23⅝	Colg Pal .54	25	418	31¼	30⅝	30⅝—	1⅝
18⅞	10⅜	CollinAlk .56	8	13	11	10⅝	11	
20⅛	8	Collins Fd	10	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
68	37¾	ColPenn .20	36	48	55⅞	55½	55⅞+	¼
22¼	14¼	ColonSt 1.04	7	9	15¼	15	15	
22½	13⅝	Colt Ind .70	5	43	14½	14¼	14¼—	¼
54½	47⅝	Colt I pf4.25		1	48¼	48¼	48¼—	⅛
52	30⅛	CBSsl.46	9	x62	31½	31⅛	31½	
33⅝	26	ColGas 1.90	8	22	26⅝	26⅛	26¾	
9⅞	4½	Colum Pict		10	4¾	4¼	4¾	
29	23⅞	ColSOh 1.92	8	27	25	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
81⅞	49⅝	CombE 1.51	20	73	79¾	79	79⅝+	⅛
19⅞	10⅛	ComlSol .40	16	103	18¼	17	17½+	½
16¼	12	ComSo pf.90		3	14½	14	14 +	¼
36⅞	28½	ComwE 2.30	9	149	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛+	⅝
15⅞	9⅝	ComE A wt		20	9½	9½	9½	
12⅛	9⅝	ComEdB wt		19	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
27⅝	24⅝	ComwE pf 2		3	25	24¾	24¾—	½
26⅝	23¼	ComE pf1.90		1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+	¼
24¼	19	ComE pf1.42		2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
11¼	6½	ComwO .18t	20	28	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
25⅝	18⅛	ComO pf1.72		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
64½	42¼	Comsat .68	18	37	51¼	51⅛	51⅛—	⅜
17⅞	11⅞	ConAgr .50b	6	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
24⅞	16⅛	CnsMill 1.08	6	17	17	16⅞	16⅞—	¼
31⅞	18¼	ConnG 1.76a	11	22	19¼	18⅞	19 +	¼
31⅞	14½	Conrac .60	8	3	17¼	17	17 —	½
26	21⅝	ConEd 1.80	10	125	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
84½	73	ConEd pf 6		2	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜—	¼
68	60	ConEd pf 5		4	61⅛	61½	61½	
62¾	54½	CnE pfC4.65		z100	55	55	55 +	½
46⅞	27½	ConFds 1.30	11	39	31	30	30 —	1⅛
114⅞	72	Con F pf4.50		66	85¼	83	83 —	1
23⅝	10⅝	ConFrgt .56	8	359	15⅛	14¾	14¾—	⅜
32	25¾	ConNGs 2.03	7	33	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	¼
30⅛	25	ConsuPow 2	9	38	25⅜	25¼	25¼+	⅛
104½	96¼	CnPw pf7.72		z30	97	97	97	
65⅝	56⅝	CnPw pf4.50		z250	56½	56½	56½—	⅝
17⅝	7¼	Cont Air Lin	15	67	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝—	⅛
30⅞	23	Cnt Can 1.60	7	185	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞+	⅛
6⅞	4¼	ContCopp		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
43⅝	34⅛	Cont Cp 2.40	7	x65	38⅞	38	38⅛	
49¼	38½	Ct C pfA2.50		x3	42	41⅜	41⅜+	½
49¼	39	Ct C pfB2.50		x2	42	42	42 +	⅜
26¼	15⅝	ConIlR 1.70a	9	24	16¼	16	16	
33¼	23¼	Continv .16t	6	34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅜
14	9	CnMtg 1.09a	8	97	9⅝	9⅜	9½—	⅛
44	27	ContOil 1.50	7	344	27⅞	27	27⅛—	⅛
61¼	38	ContOil pf 2		2	38½	38½	38½+	½
25⅞	19⅝	ContTel .88	11	33	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
62	30⅞	Control Dat	8	104	34½	33⅞	33⅞—	½
59⅞	50½	CnDt pf4.50		z30	51	51	51	
32	24¾	Conwd 1.90	6	9	27	26⅝	26⅝—	¼
14⅝	7¼	CookUnit .52	6	42	8⅜	8⅜	8½—	⅛
37½	21½	Cooperin .80	9	x29	29½	29¼	29½+	½
31¾	8⅛	Cooper Lab	13	80	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
20⅞	14⅜	CoopT 1.07e	6	10	15⅞	15	15	
21½	16¾	CopT pf1.25		1	17¼	17¼	17¼—	¼
26½	16⅛	Copelnd .48	12	6	19	19	19 —	¼
24½	12⅝	Copp Rnge	67	40	18⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅞
30½	21	CopwCp 1.60	5	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
15⅝	3⅜	Cordura Cp	3	186	4⅜	4¼	4⅜+	⅝
121¾	89¼	CorngG 1.12	28	31	106	104½	104¼+	¼
30⅞	23¾	Cousin 2.22e	11	19	24⅝	24½	24⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4½	Cowles Com	15	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
40¼	21¼	CoxBdct .35	13	2	23¾	23¾	23¾—	¼
34	25⅞	CPC Int 1.77	9	56	28⅞	28	28 —	⅞
22½	14¼	Crane .80a	5	10	17¾	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
12½	7⅞	CreditF .40	8	17	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
32½	22⅝	CrockN 1.66	7	24	23⅞	23¼	23½—	½
19⅝	12	CrompK .80	4	1	12½	12½	12½+	¼
28⅝	17⅛	CrouHin .54	14	1	22	22	22 +	⅛
27⅞	20⅞	Crown Cork	13	75	23⅜	23⅛	23½	
31	22½	CrwZell 1.20	9	238	29⅝	29	29⅝—	⅜
17⅝	12¼	CTS Cp .40	6	10	15	14⅜	15 +	⅝
59⅝	29¼	CumEn .88a	11	17	36⅞	36¼	36⅝—	⅛
10¼	4⅝	Cunn Drug	7	6	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
35⅝	16⅝	CurtissWrt	27	173	24⅜	23¼	23⅝—	1½
44	23⅝	CurtissWr A		1	31	31	31 +	⅜
50⅝	24	CutlerH 1.40	8	10	31½	31¼	31¼—	⅛
26½	20⅝	CyclopsCp 1	4	5	22⅝	22½	22½—	⅛
36⅝	27½	CyprusMn 1	18	20	34¾	34½	34½—	⅛
		D						
63¾	26½	Damon Cp	30	38	42⅛	41¼	41¼—	1⅛
12½	7¾	DanRiv .40	7	12	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
41⅞	26	DanaCp 1.36	4	30	27½	27	27 —	¼
50⅝	32	Dartind .30b	12	45	33¼	32⅞	33¼+	⅛
50⅝	36	Dartind pf 2		4	36⅛	36¼	36¼—	¼
19⅞	15⅛	Dayco 1.14	5	3	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
72	58½	Dayc pf4.25		z20	60	59⅝	60	
18⅝	6¼	Daylin .24	4	26	7	6⅞	6⅞	
27	13	DaytHud .54	7	33	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞—	⅜
25	20¼	DayzPL 1.66	10	26	20⅜	20¼	20¼—	⅛
18⅝	6½	DeanWit .40	3	19	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
54¼	35⅝	Deere 1.40a	11	790	54	51¾	52⅝—	1
17⅝	15	DlmarP 1.16	7	53	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
23⅞	15⅜	Del Mar 1.10	8	23	17⅞	17¼	17½+	⅛
68⅜	42⅝	DeltaAir .60	13	59	46⅛	45⅜	45⅞+	½
10⅛	6⅛	Deltec Int	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
24¼	9⅝	Deltona Crp	5	21	11½	11¼	11½—	⅛
38⅝	19⅛	DennMfg .80	6	8	21½	21	21¼+	⅛
20⅝	9	Dennys .06	16	31	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
27¾	16¼	Dentsply .68	12	235	17⅜	17	17¼—	¼
16¾	9⅝	DeSoloin .60	3	20	12¾	12¼	12¼—	¼
21⅛	18⅝	DetEdis 1.45	9	64	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
120	111	Det E pf9.32		z50	112½	112¼	112¼—	½
104	93¾	Det E pf7.68		z130	96	95½	96 +	1
83	69⅛	Det E pf5.50		4	71⅛	70½	70½	
22⅝	13⅝	Dexter C .25	14	13	16½	16	16 —	½
24⅝	15⅝	Dial Finl .54	12	29	21¼	20½	21¼+	⅝
36½	26⅛	Diamlnl 2	9	58	31½	30⅞	31⅛+	¼
23½	16⅞	DiamShm 1	8	38	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	
33⅞	25½	Dia Sh pfC 2		4	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞+	⅜
18⅛	14⅝	Dia pf D1.20		14	14⅜	14	14½—	⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Dictaphn .48	11	53	11¾	11½	11⅝—	⅛
52	41⅝	Diebold .40b	21	3	49⅝	49	49⅝+	⅜
13⅝	9	DiGiors .66	6	14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
104⅞	73½	Digital Eqpt	41	44	89	88½	88¾—	¼
10⅝	4½	Dillingm .40	12	9	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
28¾	22	Dillngm pf 2		8	23⅛	22½	22⅝—	¼
39⅝	25½	DillonCo 1b	13	5	26⅛	26	26 —	¼
123⅞	70¼	DisneyW .12	50	248	84⅜	80¾	80⅞—	3⅛
18⅞	10½	Disston .12	10	20	16¾	16	16 —	½
3⅝	1⅜	Diversfd In		106	2⅛	2	2	
29⅝	20⅞	DivMt 2.84e	7	87	21½	21	21⅛—	¼
30	20¼	DrPeppr .24	56	38	25⅝	25⅜	25½	
103½	68	DomeM 1a	19	43	88⅛	87	88⅛+	1⅜
9⅞	7	DomF 1.01e		22	7⅝	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
10½	6¼	DonLufJ .12	9	15	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
25	17⅝	Donnley .48	14	141	21½	21⅛	21½+	⅛
26⅛	11	Doric Cp .32	5	12	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
16¼	8	Dorr Oliver	10	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
12⅞	5½	Dorseys.10	5	12	5⅝	5½	5½	
55	33¼	Dover 1.04	11	8	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛—	¼
58½	46½	DowChem 1	21	106	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝—	⅝
8⅝	4⅝	DPF Inc		11	5⅛	5	5	
29¾	25	Dravo 1.50	8	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	
50⅞	33⅝	Dressin 1.40	14	41	44¾	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
51⅝	37	Dres pf 2.20		14	45½	44⅝	45	
46½	32⅝	Drssr pfB 2		5	40½	40⅛	40½+	⅛
24	18	DrexB 1.92e		x9	19⅞	19¼	19⅜—	⅜
16⅝	7⅞	DreyfusCp 1	5	91	8	7½	7⅝—	⅜
23⅝	16⅝	Duk Pw 1.40	10	59	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
113⅝	103	Duke pf8.70		z10	104½	104½	104½+	1½
109	100	Duke pf8.20		z150	100½	100½	100½—	½
40	32⅝	DunBrad .84	27	70	38⅛	38½	38⅝+	⅛
14½	5⅛	Duplan Cp	24	52	5½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
188	156	duPont 5.45e	15	94	160⅝	159½	159⅞—	⅝
70⅝	64	duPnt pf4.50		1	64½	64½	64½	
24¼	21¼	DuqLt 1.72	9	49	21¾	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
31½	26	Dq 2.1pf2.10		z100	26½	26½	26½	
27	13¾	Dymoln .20	9	13	16¼	15¾	16 —	½
		E						
29	23¾	EaglePic .97	8	9	24¼	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
17⅜	10⅝	Easco .41r	6	9	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	
22½	8	East Air Ln		290	8½	8	8⅛—	½
30	4½	EastGs .69t	10	152	16¼	15⅝	15⅝—	⅝
22¾	17	EastUtl 1.50	11	5	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
151¾	125	EasKo 1.28a	34	288	133¾	131¼	132⅝—	1⅛
41½	29¾	Eaton 1.80	7	37	33½	32¾	33 —	¼
42	21⅛	Echlin .34	25	57	32⅛	32	32⅛+	⅛
42½	26⅞	EckrdJk .20	36	59	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
41⅝	18⅝	EckdNC .24	19	11	22¼	22	22⅛+	⅛
47	27	EdisBro 1.20	8	2	28	28	28	
18⅞	9⅛	EG&G .10	20	76	15¼	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
9⅝	3¼	Elect Assoc	7	16	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
56½	28⅞	EDS .25e	263	134	34	33⅝	33⅝—	⅝
5⅝	2⅝	El Mem Mg	7	42	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
9¼	7⅛	EMM pf.50k		4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
13	6¼	Elgin Natl	81	12	12¾	12	12¼	
21½	4½	Elixir Ind	4	5	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21	13⅝	ElPasoNG 1	6	x84	14	13⅝	13¾	
35⅝	26	EltraCp 1.50	6	14	28⅝	28⅛	28½—	⅜
95½	78¼	EmerEl 1.30	30	40	89	87¾	88¼—	1
45	44⅝	EmerEl wi		3	44⅝	44¼	44¼—	⅛
68⅜	54⅝	Emery A .74	48	45	63	63	63 —	¼
17⅛	6⅛	Emeryin .31	8	26	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
33	18	Emhart 1.20	5	22	18⅝	18½	18⅝—	⅛
5	3½	EMILtd .14e	12	35	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
		EMI fn.14e		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅝	15⅛	EmpDE 1.28	10	3	16⅛	16	16	
14	6¼	EmpFin .57t	4	8	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
18	8⅛	Empire Gas	5	35	11	10½	10½+	⅛
27¾	15	EngindM .43	17	61	18¼	18⅛	18⅛—	⅜
3⅝	4⅞	Ennis Busn	8	14	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
53	27¾	Envirotech	25	1	40	40	40	
21	14½	Equimrk .80	6	7	14½	14⅜	14½	
36⅝	30	EquilGs 2.40	6	12	30⅝	30	30⅛+	⅛
31¼	22	EqutLf 2.36e	9	34	22½	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
33½	22⅝	ESBInc 1.40	8	17	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
39⅝	20½	Esmark .75	6	30	21⅞	21½	21¾—	⅛
10⅝	5½	Esquire .32	5	11	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞—	⅝
24¾	13¾	Essexint .64	6	65	15¼	14¾	14⅞—	⅝
8¾	4⅛	Esterline .30	12	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
32½	25¼	EthylCp 1	6	25	30⅛	29⅝	30 +	¼
48	38⅝	Ethyl pf2.40		2	42¼	42	42 —	¼
24⅝	11⅜	EvansP .40b	7	14	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
22	15⅛	ExCellO .90	9	27	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝—	⅛
17	6⅛	Exlndcare	6	5	7⅛	7	7	
103½	87⅛	Exxon 3.95e	10	437	91¼	90⅝	91⅛+	⅝
		F						
15⅛	7	Fabrge .40	5	14	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
64⅞	32	Fairch Cam	15	160	49⅞	48⅛	49¼—	⅝
13⅝	5¼	Fairlnd .30e	70	13	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
15¼	7½	Fairmnt .50	7	21	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
5¼	3⅝	Falstaf Brw		21	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
14⅝	10	Fanstel .10e	7	5	11½	11⅜	11½+	⅛
15	6½	FarWtF .44t	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅝	6	Farah Mfg		13	7½	7⅛	7¼	
35⅝	12½	Fedders .50	41	44	13	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
39	25½	Federal 1.30	6	19	33½	32¼	32¼—	⅛
30⅞	21	FedMog 1.80	8	11	23	22¼	22¼—	½
20⅝	13½	FedNMJ .50	7	228	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
26¼	16½	FedPapBd 1	5	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
19⅝	14⅝	FPap pf1.20		3	15	15	15	
11½	6¼	FdSign S .30	8	2	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
57	38¼	FedDSt 1.08	14	181	38¾	38⅛	38⅛—	1
47⅝	32¼	FerroCp .90	10	11	39⅛	39	39 —	⅛
18⅝	13½	Fibrebrd .76	5	34	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
8¼	4⅜	Fidelity Fin	5	11	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
38	25⅝	FidMt 2.44e	7	36	27⅝	27½	27⅝—	⅛
47⅝	36⅛	FldUB 2.20b	7	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
27½	15½	Fieldtm 1.40	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
23⅝	11⅝	FiltrolCp .40	10	x1	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
27¾	11¼	FinlFed .93t	4	41	12	11½	11⅝—	⅛
27¾	17⅝	Firstone .86	8	122	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
31⅝	13⅝	FstChr 1.50t	6	37	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
65⅝	49⅝	FstChiC 1.62	15	125	65⅞	64¼	65⅝+	1⅝
49½	40¼	FstIntBk .80	20	27	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛—	⅛
27¾	16	FstMt 2.18e	7	70	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
46⅝	32½	FstNBo 1.42	10	14	39¼	39	39 —	⅛
49	34⅛	FstNCity .72	22	226	43⅝	43¼	43¼—	⅛
36	28	FstNStBn 2	7	5	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
22¼	15¾	FstNatStr		1	16	16	16 —	⅛
52¼	34⅝	FstPen 1.20	10	25	35¼	34	34 —	⅛
27¼	17¼	FPaMt 2.12e	7	x176	18	16¾	17 —	⅛
12⅝	11½	FstU RE .96	14	39	12	11⅝	11⅝	
40½	34⅜	FstWBk 1.72	8	4	35⅛	35⅛	35¼—	⅛
44⅞	32	FsWM 3.87e	9	9	36⅛	35⅜	35⅜—	⅛
68⅞	39⅝	FischbM .96	19	34	53½	53	53	
18½	9½	FishFd .20b	7	56	10⅝	10½	10¾+	¼
11⅜	6⅜	Fishr Scl .16	8	85	7⅝	7	7⅛—	⅛
26¼	7½	FleetEnt .72	8	133	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛—	⅛
12⅞	9½	Fleming .60	7	1	10	10	10 +	¼
32⅝	13½	Flexvan .74t	10	17	17¾	17¼	17¼	
25¾	15⅝	Flintkte 1.08	5	55	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞—	⅜
37⅝	27½	Fnt pfB 2.25		1	27½	27½	27½	
30⅝	22	FlaE Coast	7	4	24¾	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
27¾	12⅝	FlaGas .65	5	x26	14	13¼	13¼—	⅝
51⅝	35½	FlaPow 1.80	10	30	36⅛	35¾	35¾—	⅛
40⅝	32½	FlaPwL 1.16	11	61	33½	32⅝	33¼+	⅛
29¾	18	FlaStl 1.30	5	6	22½	22¼	22¼—	⅛
48½	27¼	Fluor 1.66t	85	123	46⅞	46	46⅜—	⅛
77⅝	54	Fluor pfBs3		5	74½	74½	74½+	1
41¾	18⅜	FlyTigr .20r	8	84	25	24	24 —	⅛
23⅞	14⅝	FMC Cp .85	7	275	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
39½	31	FMC pf2.25		8	32	31	31	
9⅝	6⅜	FdFair .20b		46	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
13⅝	8¼	FooteCB .80		12	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
9	4⅛	Foote Min		40	8	7½	8 +	½
22½	11½	FooteMin pf		69	22½	22⅛	22½+	⅛
82⅝	52¾	FordM 3.20a	4	155	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛—	⅛
20⅝	12⅝	ForMcK .88	6	21	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
35½	23½	FMK pf1.80		45	23½	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
17	16⅝	FtDear .93e		41	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅛
31⅝	23⅝	FtHowd .35a	20	37	24	22	22 —	2
40¼	21	FostWhl .90	15	26	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞—	⅜
37	22⅞	Foxboro .40	26	25	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
23⅝	9⅝	FrnklnM .20	16	242	16½	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
29⅝	20¼	FreeptM .80	20	27	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
34⅝	24	Frueht 1.70	7	78	25	24⅛	24⅛	
20⅝	9½	Fuqua .371	5	779	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
		G						
25	15	Gableind 11	8	34	21	20¾	20¾—	½
6⅝	2⅝	GAC Corp		29	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
22¼	10	GAC Cp .44	6	48	11⅝	11¼	11¼—	⅛
29	17¼	GAF pfs1.20		21	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
36⅞	22¾	Gam Sk 1.30	5	4	27¾	26⅞	27¼+	⅛
36¾	24½	GamS pf1.75		1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
37	24	GamS pf1.60		2	27⅞	27¾	27¾	
45	29½	Gannett .25	28	20	35⅞	35½	35½	
27½	16¼	GardDen .70	11	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
17⅞	14	Gas Svc 1.12	8	2	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
12	6	GCA Corp	10	7	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
17	10½	Gemini Cap		16	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
14½	13⅞	Geminlnc 1		1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
17¼	12⅝	Gen Am Inv		11	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
51⅝	30⅝	GnA Oil .60b	12	86	30⅛	27½	27¾—	2⅝
49	38⅛	GATran 1.80	13	26	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝—	⅛
60¼	51½	GATn pf2.50		3	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
15⅝	12⅝	GnBncs .75a	6	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
16¾	7⅛	GnCable .30	7	85	8½	8¼	8½	
20⅞	14⅝	GenClg 1.20	7	18	15⅝	14⅞	15 +	⅛
14⅛	7¼	Gen Develpt	7	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
27⅝	15⅝	Gen Dynam	6	52	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
75⅞	55	GenEl 1.40	19	462	60¼	59½	59½—	⅛
30⅞	23¼	GnFood 1.40	10	131	23½	23	23⅛+	⅛
30¾	14	GnGrth .75h	23	1	17¾	17¼	17¾+	⅛
18½	8⅝	Gen Host	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
29½	13⅝	Geninst .38t	14	66	19⅝	18¾	19½—	⅛
42⅝	35	GnInstr pf 3		2	35⅝	35	35⅝+	⅛
45	16¼	GenMedic .12	15	1	18	18	18 —	⅛
67⅝	46½	GenMills 1	19	111	54½	53½	53½—	⅛
113	85	GMill pf1.75		7	90½	90½	90½—	
84⅝	61½	GnMot 4.55e	7	733	62¼	61⅝	61⅝—	⅛
78½	70¼	GnMot 5pf 5		11	70½	70¼	70¼—	⅛
21½	10½	GenPort .80	6	10	11⅛	11	11 —	½
22¼	18½	GPubUt 1.60	8	102	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
7⅞	4⅝	Gen Refract	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
57¼	38½	GnSignal .65	16	10	43½	43	43 —	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Gen Steel		20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
31⅝	26⅝	G TelEl 1.72	10	167	28⅝	28½	28½—	⅛
19½	16½	GTFl pf1.30		z50	17¼	17¼	17¼—	⅛
28⅝	17⅝	GenTire 1.10	5	8	19	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
15½	5⅜	Genesc .34p		136	5⅝	5¼	5¼+	⅛
48½	31	GenuPt .46e	35	119	42⅛	41¼	41⅛—	⅛
38⅝	30	GaPac .80b	13	160	35⅝	35	35⅝+	⅛
104½	93	GaPw pf7.80		z1000	97	97	97 +	2
106⅝	94	GaPw pf7.72		z30	96½	96½	96½+	1½
27⅞	17¼	Gerber 1.35	10	23	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝+	⅛
134½	92½	GettyO 1.21e	28	11	114⅝	114⅛	114⅛+	⅛
21	19½	GettO pf1.20		2	19½	19½	19½	
8⅝	5½	GF Bus .32	16	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
17⅝	11¼	GlanPC .80	7	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
34½	13½	GibFinl .29t	4	19	14⅛	13⅝	14—	⅛
12¼	4¾	Gidd Lewis		13	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
24½	12⅝	GiffdHil .48e	7	7	15½	15¼	15½+	¼
66⅝	50½	Gillette 1.50	20	324	57¼	56⅝	56⅞	
30½	11⅜	Ginos Inc	17	8	14⅜	14½	14⅜	
33⅞	15⅝	GleasoW .44	13	11	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
23⅞	10⅝	Global Mar	11	48	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
33¾	15¼	Globe U .60	7	3	17½	17¼	17¼	
25¼	11½	GoldWt Fin	7	9	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
30¼	19⅝	Goodrich 1	5	59	21⅝	21	21 —	⅝
31⅞	20⅝	GoodyrTR 1	7	349	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
25½	10¼	GorJwlA .24	8	9	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛
34½	18⅝	Gouldinc 1	8	7	22⅜	22½	22¼—	¼
28	19⅝	Grace 1.50	9	89	21⅝	21⅛	21½	
16⅝	9½	GrandUn .80	8	48	10½	10	10⅛—	½
25⅞	19⅛	Granitv 1.20	4	35	21⅛	20¾	20¾—	⅝
44⅝	16⅝	GrantW 1.50	7	75	18	17⅝	18	
28¼	10	GreyDr 1.20	8	13	11⅛	11	11¼+	⅝
40⅝	28½	GtAMt 3.09e	10	80	31⅜	31	31⅛	
19	9⅝	Grt AtlPac		34	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜+	¼
31¾	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a		5	20½	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
11	10⅛	GtNoir 1.10e	12	5	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
55	40	GtNNek 1.60	11	29	46½	45¼	46½+	1½
34¼	14⅝	GfWnFin .40	5	77	16⅝	16½	16⅝—	⅜
8¼	3⅝	Gt Wn Unit		4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
19⅝	11½	GtWnUnt pf		6	13⅛	13	13⅛—	⅜
4⅞	2½	GrtWsh Inv		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
26⅞	18½	GrenGiant 1	9	9	20⅝	20½	20½—	½
18⅞	13¾	Greyhd 1.04	8	176	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	6
5	2½	Greyhnd wt		64	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
15⅞	9½	Grolier .90	6	27	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
12¼	8	Grumman		12	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
35⅝	15¼	Guardian In	15	6	19⅞	19½	19½+	⅛
46⅞	33	GuarM 4.11e	7	166	34¼	33⅝	33⅝—	⅝
57¾	25⅝	GlfLfHold 1	6	18	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
28⅞	21⅞	GulfOil 1.50	7	690	22¼	21⅞	22 —	¼
10⅝	6⅝	Gulf Resrce	8	34	8	7⅝	7⅝	
16	12¾	GfR pfB.65k		5	13⅛	13½	13½	
22⅝	17¼	GlfStUt 1.12	10	53	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
64	55½	GlfSU pf4.40		z200	55	55	55 —	½
35⅝	21⅝	GulfWn .64a	5	46	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛+	⅛
11¼	3¼	GlfWInd wt		48	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
67½	48¼	GlfW pf 3.87		2	52¾	52⅝	52¾	
77½	70⅝	GlfW pf5.75		2	72	71½	71½—	1
9	4⅛	Gulton Ind	11	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
		H						
22	16½	HallPrt .80a	6	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
168⅝	125¼	Halburt 1.12	36	100	158⅝	155⅝	156⅝—	1⅛
18¼	11⅛	HamPap .60	11	25	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅜
15¼	7¾	Hamond .40	7	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Handlmn .68	8	28	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—	⅛
20⅞	16⅝	HandyH .72	9	20	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝+	⅜
18¾	11⅜	HanesCp .60	5	11	12⅛	11⅞	12 —	⅛
60¼	39¾	Hanna 1.35	22	26	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
35⅝	17⅝	Harcourt 1	7	13	19⅛	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
22	9⅞	Hardees .16	15	19	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
26⅝	19⅝	Harnisf 1.20	6	3	23	23	23 +	⅛
26⅞	12⅝	Harrahs .22	15	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
49⅝	24½	Harris Int 1	11	12	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞+	⅛
21¼	15⅛	Harsco 1b	6	13	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝+	⅛
29⅝	13½	HrtSMrx .88	8	72	15⅝	15¼	16¼—	⅛
29¼	8	HartHk .20e	8	20	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
34	25½	HawlIEl 1.56	9	4	25¾	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
19¼	13	Heyes Alb 1	6	3	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
22	14½	HeclaM .33t	43	80	19½	19	19	
12¾	9⅝	Hellemn .44	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
46⅞	37¼	HeinzH 1.08	14	19	44⅞	44⅝	44½	
46½	20½	HelenaR .76	168	148	46⅝	43	43¼—	1⅝
39⅝	29¾	Hellerint .84	16	13	35⅜	35	35¼	
18	12¼	HelmeP .60	10	6	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
36½	18⅝	Helmrch .20	14	12	27⅞	27¼	27⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Hemisph Cp		5	2	2	2	
7⅝	6⅝	Heminc .60e		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
37⅞	28½	Hercules .80	16	22	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	
24¾	13⅝	HershF 1.10	10	x36	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
35	27½	Hesston .16h	12	343	35¾	33⅝	34 —	½

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
59⅞	35⅝	Heublein .92	23	29	49	48	49 —	⅛
94⅝	73¼	Hew Pck .20	47	60	80¼	80	80 —	½
8⅞	4⅝	High Volts	24	35	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
30⅝	19½	Hillenbd .48	14	4	25¾	25¾	25¾—	⅛
42⅝	19½	Hilton Htl 1	8	18	20½	20½	20½—	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	HMW Ind	9	22	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
35	25¾	HobartM .72	14	15	28¼	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
39⅞	24⅜	HoerWal .97	9	18	30	29⅝	29⅝—	⅝
24	6⅛	Hoff Elctrn	7	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
42⅞	16⅞	Holdyinn .30	14	56	22	21⅛	21⅝+	⅛
15¼	12⅝	HollySg .90a	7	7	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
52⅝	23	Homestak 1	17	89	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝+	1⅜
140⅝	97⅛	Honywll 1.40	22	61	105	104⅝	104⅝—	½
41	24½	HoovBll 1.28	7	7	24⅛	24	24¼—	⅛
15⅝	5⅛	Horizon Cp	4	26	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
21⅞	8½	Hospit Affil	7	1	10	10	10	
37	10⅝	HosplitA .12e	12	11	16⅝	15⅞	15¾—	⅛
26⅝	9⅝	Host Intl .36	8	30	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
16⅛	10⅝	Houdail .80a	6	19	12⅛	12	12⅛—	⅛
19⅝	11⅞	HougMit .48	7	1	12¼	12¼	12¼—	¼
10¼	5	House Fbric	16	88	9⅛	9		
35⅝	21	HousehF .86	9	239	23	22½	22¾	
58⅝	40⅝	HouF pf2.50		1	43	43	43 —	⅛
77⅝	49	HouF pf2.37		5	50½	50	50 —	2½
51¼	36	HousLP 1.40	12	290	37⅞	37¼	37¼—	⅛
34	20¼	HouNGs .34	14	15	23⅝	23¼	23⅝—	¼
68⅛	43⅝	HouG pf2.50		4	50¼	50⅝	50½—	1
34⅞	14⅞	HowJohn .20	18	65	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Howmet .70	8	17	12⅛	12¼	12⅞—	⅛
21⅜	18	Hubbd 1.53e	11	23	18⅝	18	18⅛—	⅛
32⅞	20⅝	HudBay 1.60	11	20	27	26⅝	27	
64½	41½	HughTl .10e	26	61	62	61⅛	61⅛	
20¼	13⅝	HuntCh .18	24	4	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝—	½
37	24	Huyck .24a	30	44	28	27⅞	28 —	⅛
14⅝	7	Hydrom .16	6	7	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅝
		I						
22⅞	6⅜	ICN Pharm	17	106	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅝
36	25⅝	Idaho P 1.86	9	21	26⅞	26½	26½	
18⅞	12⅝	IdealBas .80	8	10	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
11⅛	4	IdeaToy .50t	9	37	5⅝	5⅛	5¼—	⅛
28	22⅝	IDS RI 2.10e	11	30	27¼	26½	26½—	⅛
29	17⅝	IllCent 1.22	5	37	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
127	80	IllCent pfA6		9	84⅝	84	84 —	⅛
55½	42⅝	IllCen pf3.50		7	43½	42¾	43½+	½
34⅝	25⅝	IllPowr 2.20	10	99	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛—	⅛
36	22½	IllTool .36	19	7	28¾	28	28 —	⅛
19	8	ImpCpAm	4	171	8¼	8	8⅛	
49⅜	31⅞	INACp 2.10a	7	39	38½	38	38 —	⅝
24⅝	18⅝	INA Inv .66e		13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
10⅞	9	IncCCu .90e		1	9¼	9¼	9	
27½	15⅛	Indian H .80	5	10	18⅛	17⅞	18 +	⅝
105	97	IndlM pf7.76		z400	96½	95⅝	96⅛+	
29⅛	21⅛	InplsPL 1.42	7	85	21½	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
102¾	83	In PL pf6.25		1	84	84	84 +	1
44⅝	26⅛	IndlNat 1.20	8	18	28⅛	28	28⅛—	⅛
20⅞	7⅛	Inexco Oil	20	54	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
69½	51	IngerR 1.86	14	61	65¼	64⅝	65	
48⅝	36	IngR pf2.35		20	41½	41⅛	41½	
45¾	37⅛	InldCnt 1.60	10	13	39¼	39⅛	39¼+	¼
34¼	27	Inland Stl 2	6	55	27⅝	27⅛	27¼—	⅛
10⅞	6⅜	Inmont .25e	5	18	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅛
15	9	Insilco .70	6	101	9¼	8¾	8⅞—	⅜
20¼	14⅝	Insc pfA1.25		7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
52½	38	InspirCop 2	9	15	38½	37⅞	38½	
19⅞	11⅝	Insiny 1.14e	7	3	12⅛	12	12 —	¼
29	23½	Intrikin 1.40	7	6	23½	22¼	23½	
340	295	IBM 4.48	32	204	301¼	298	299⅝—	⅝
100¾	83	IntFlaF .43b	64	16	90⅝	89½	89⅝—	1⅛
39	26	IntHar 1.40a	8	879	34⅛	33⅜	33⅛—	⅜
16½	11	InHold 1.49e		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
14⅞	3⅝	IntlndA pf		9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	¼
33⅝	20¼	IntMiner .52	15	210	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞—	1⅛
13⅝	8½	Int Mng	12	38	9⅞	9½	9⅝+	⅛
34⅛	22¼	IntMltll 1.25	8	3	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
36⅝	27	Int Nickel 1	15	57	32¼	31¾	31⅞—	⅜
43⅝	33	IntPap 1.50a	13	x270	41¼	40½	40½—	⅝
9⅝	4⅝	Int Rectifier	14	4	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
60⅝	29½	Int T&T 1.40	7	680	30½	30	30½+	⅛
176¾	95	IntTT pfE4		220	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛—	2⅛
109	58	IntTT pfH4		1	60¼	60¼	60¼—	¼
103	56½	ITT pfJ4.50		2	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	
100	52½	IntTT pfK4		24	53¾	53	53¼—	⅛
74	35⅝	ITT pfN2.25		60	37⅛	37	37⅛	
98⅝	60⅝	IntTT pfO5		9	63	62⅝	63 +	⅛
20½	14	Interpace 1	6	15	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
72	58⅝	Intrpce pf 5		2	60	60	60 —	½
25⅜	12⅛	IntrpbGp .80	4	6	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
14	5	Intrst Brds		14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
19⅝	16⅝	IntrsPw 1.32	10	13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Interst Strs		85	2	1⅞	1⅞	
11⅝	5⅝	IntrsUn .06e	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
35⅝	19	Iowa Beef	5	14	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜—	⅛
18⅞	16	Iowa El 1.30	7	14	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
20⅝	17½	IowalIG 1.44	7	23	17⅞	17½	17½—	⅛
24⅝	20⅝	IowaPL 1.68	7	12	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
27⅝	18	IwaPSv 1.48	10	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
8¾	3⅝	IpcoHsp .16t	28	6	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
37½	15⅛	ITE Im .60b	7	29	17¼	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
53⅝	22	Itek Corp	15	43	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
26½	21¼	IU Int .75	11	45	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
64½	53	IU Int A		4	58½	57½	57½—	1½
		J - K						
26	8½	JamesF .36	8	34	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
23½	15	Jantzen .60	7	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
16⅛	12½	Japan 1.73e		20	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
		Jpn fn1.73e		2	12⅛	12¼	12¼	
34⅞	27	JeffPilot .52	14	20	32¼	31½	31½—	⅛
114¾	103	JedCe pf9.36		z100	105	104½	105 +	2
105	93	JerCe pf8.12		z60	96½	95	96⅛+	1½
55⅝	27½	Jewel C 1.66	9	56	38⅛	34⅝	35 +	⅛
33	14⅝	JimWalt .68	5	156	39⅝	16⅝	17 —	⅝
38½	21	JimW pf3.60		20	22	22	22 —	⅛
14	12½	JimWl pf 1		z38	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
20⅛	18⅞	JHanSF .56e		49	19⅝	19	19⅛	
27⅝	20⅛	JHanI 1.95e		24	23¼	22⅞	23	
33	18⅝	JhnMan 1.20	7	59	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
132¾	108	JohnJhn .50	48	x105	114	112⅝	113⅛—	1⅛
37⅝	18¾	Johns Sv .80	8	14	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
61½	22	JonLog .80	9	15	24	33⅝	33⅞—	⅛
22¾	16½	JonLau 1.35	6	7	17½	17½	17½+	⅛
64	57	JonLau pf 5		z40	59	58	58—	⅛
30	22⅝	Jorgen 1.30b	5	2	24	24	24 +	⅛
31¼	14¼	Jostens .76	8	1	17¼	17¼	17¼+	⅛
37⅝	24¼	JoyMfg 1.40	19	31	34	33⅝	33⅝	
20¾	13	KalsAlm .50	13	21	19½	19	19 —	⅜
62	54	Kal 57pf4.75		3	57½	57½	57½	
12¼	6⅝	KalsCem .50	6	46	7¼	6⅞	7¼+	⅛
36½	29⅝	KlCm pf2.50		1	30	30	30 +	⅛
17½	10⅝	KaneMill .70	5	34	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
32⅝	27⅛	KCtyPL 2.20	9	52	27¾	27½	27⅝—	⅛
42	32⅝	KCSou Ind 2	7	5	25⅝	25½	25½—	⅛
14⅝	12½	KCSou pf 1		240	12½	12½	12½	
23⅝	19⅝	KanGEl 1.52	8	17	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
18⅝	14⅝	KanNeb 1.12	9	8	15¼	15	15 +	⅛
30	21½	KanPLt 1.48	9	12	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
8¾	4⅝	Katy Ind	7	3	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛
26⅝	17	Kty pfB 1.46		6	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
45⅞	14½	KaufBrd .12	16	42	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	⅜
10⅝	7⅝	KawcBrl .20	18	9	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
19⅞	11	KayserR .60	4	26	11⅝	11	11⅝—	⅛
33⅝	18	Keebler .80	4	5	18	18	18	
9⅞	4⅛	KeeneCp .10	4	21	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝—	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Keller .40	4	13	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛
17⅝	13	Kellogg .54	16	33	14⅝	14	14	
31	20¼	KelsyH 1.30	7	97	27¼	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
33	23	Kennctt 1.40	8	200	30⅝	29⅝	30 —	⅛
26⅝	21⅝	KyUtil 1.74	7	x224	21⅞	21½	21⅝—	⅛
77⅞	52⅝	KerrMG .60	26	104	61⅛	59⅝	60⅝—	⅛
150½	115	KerM pf4.50		4	128	128	128 —	2
20⅞	13	KeyCon .45e	5	x3	15⅛	15	15⅛—	⅛
29⅝	15½	Kidde .60a	5	22	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
54¼	47	Kidde pfB 4		1	49½	49½	49½—	⅛
61¼	37	Kid pf A2.20		1	43	43	43	
46	36⅛	KimbCl 1.20	13	24	39½	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
13⅝	6⅜	KingDSt .30	7	20	8	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
40⅛	14½	KirschCo .72	7	12	16½	16	16⅛—	⅛
42	32⅝	KLM Airlin		35	36⅛	35⅝	36 —	⅛
57¾	31	KnightN .28	17	60	38½	38¼	38¼—	⅛
21¼	12	Koehrng .60	5	35	13⅝	12⅞	13	
39¾	31½	Koppers 1.88	6	10	31⅝	31½	31⅝+	⅛
58½	50	Koppr pf 4		z270	50½	50	50 —	⅛
50⅝	40	Kraftco 1.77	11	186	42½	42	42⅝+	⅛
51½	31	KresgeS .20	34	294	35¾	35¼	35¼—	⅛
27¼	15⅝	Kroehlr .80a	6	2	17⅛	17¼	17¼—	⅛
24⅝	15	Kroger 1.30	12	42	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
18	10½	Kysor .60a	6	8	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
		L						
22½	19	LacGas 1.50	7	2	19½	19½	19⅝—	⅛
16⅝	12½	Lams Sess 1	7	x4	13	13	13 +	⅛
33	19	LaneBry .72	9	3	19⅝	19¾	19⅝—	⅛
32¾	20	Larwn 2.72e	7	27	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6¼	Latrobe Stl	13	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5¼	LearSieg .28	6	57	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
32	25⅛	LearS pf2.25		3	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜—	⅛
19⅝	8⅝	Leasco .40	4	119	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
22½	20	Leas pfC2.60		27	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
34	22⅝	Leasc pf2.20		14	24½	24⅛	24½+	⅛
47¾	30	Leasewy .50	13	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
27¼	10	LeedsN .50	19	20	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝+	⅛
19	11½	Leesona .50	7	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
17⅝	11½	LehPCm .60	5	71	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
2⅛	1½	LehVal Ind		7	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
18	14½	Lehmn 1.57e		106	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
23	7⅝	Lennar Crp	3	31	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
44	27½	Lenox .60b	16	x87	33¼	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
13⅝	11½	LevFin .75a		4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
49⅝	18⅝	LeviStrs .48	10	29	24⅛	23⅝	24 —	⅛
27¼	5⅝	Levitz Furn	10	256	7⅝	7	7¼—	⅛
8½	3⅝	LFE Cp	100	5	5	5		
42⅝	31½	LOF 2.20	6	48	32¼	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
81	69⅝	LOF pf4.75		3	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝—	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	LibbMcNL	13	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅞	8½	LibrtyLn .60	6	46	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
16⅝	13	LibyL pf1.25		1	14	14	14 +	⅛
45⅝	32½	LiggMy 2.50	9	27	35	34⅝	34⅝	
109	98	LiggM pf 7		z150	101	100	101 +	1
99	81	LigM pf 5.25		1	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝—	1⅝
92⅞	72¼	Lilly Ell .82	36	192	78⅜	77⅝	77⅝—	⅛
48½	28⅝	LincNat 1.08	9	52	34½	34	34 —	⅛
97½	61¼	LincNt pf 3		9	71	70	70 —	⅛
6½	3	Lionel Corp	10	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13½	6⅝	Littnind .32f	8	112	8⅝	8	8⅛	
16⅝	8⅛	Litton pfc pf		5	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
21⅝	17⅛	Litton pfB 2		7	19½	19	19	
9⅝	5⅛	Lockhd Airc	4	48	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
48	22⅝	LoewCp 1.16	6	37	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
23⅞	8⅝	LomaFin .36	10	58	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
52⅝	36	LomM 3.72e	10	34	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛+	⅛
14⅞	10⅛	Londontwn	5	2	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
25⅝	14⅝	LoneStInd 1	7	47	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
40½	23¼	LoneSG 1.46	8	65	25¼	23⅝	24 —	1⅛
23⅝	17½	LnglsLt 1.46	9	136	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
80⅝	61⅝	LongDrg .56	44	15	75½	75	75½+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Loral Corp	12	6	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
44⅝	32	LaLandEx 1	19	46	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝—	⅛
39	21¼	LaPacif .20	10	154	38	37	37⅛—	
36¾	24½	LouGE 1.80	10	8	26⅛	26	26 +	⅛
24½	14⅝	Lowensn .90	5	7	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	LTV Corp	4	75	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅝	8⅝	LTV Cp AA		2	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
50	29⅝	LTVCp pf 5		1	30½	30½	30½	
46½	33⅝	Lubrizol .43	29	51	44⅞	44⅛	44⅜+	⅛
16⅝	9⅝	LuckyStr .54	10	61	10½	10⅝	10½+	⅛
20⅝	12	Ludlow 1.06	7	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
31⅝	19⅝	LukenStl .80	7	7	21⅝	21	21 —	⅛
7¾	3⅝	LVO Corp	12	19	4⅝	4	4½+	⅛
17⅝	5⅝	Lykes Yngst	11	58	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
32	18⅝	Lyk pf3.12k		80	19⅝	19	19 —	⅛
16⅝	6⅝	LyncCSy .40	16	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

U.S. $1,000,000,000

10-year Loan

ENEL

(Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica)

guaranteed by the

Republic of Italy

arranged and managed by

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Bank of America N.T. & S.A. The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.

Banque Européenne de Crédit à Moyen Terme (BEC)
for itself and other members of the EBIC group

in conjunction with

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The Mitsui Bank, Limited Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited Österreichische Länderbank

Republic National Bank of Dallas Société Générale (Paris) Société Générale de Banque S.A.

The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd. The Tokai Bank, Limited World Banking Corporation Ltd.

participated in the loan

Banca Commerciale Italiana Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas White, Weld & Co. Limited

assisted in the transaction

agent bank

Bank of America N.T. & S.A.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only *July, 1973*

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هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		M						
14⅝	9⅝	MacAn .17e	4	18	11¼	10⅝	10⅝—	⅝
4⅝	3	MacDonal	11	12	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅞	5⅝	Macke .30a	5	14	6	5⅞	5⅞	
12½	5½	Macmil .10a	6	70	6⅞	6⅝	6¾—	⅛
47⅝	21¼	Macy RH 1	7	19	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛+	⅜
61	55¾	Macy pf 4.25		z120	57	57	57	
13⅝	9	MadF 1.55e		61	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
9	6	MadSq Gar	10	5	6	6	6	
21⅝	5⅞	MagicCf .32	8	35	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
29⅝	8⅝	Magnvox .60	16	138	11⅞	11½	11⅝+	⅛
32	16¼	Mallory 1	8	2	18½	18½	18½	
35¼	17	MalHyde .32	16	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	¼
17⅝	9⅝	ManInd .56b	5	7	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	¼
31	14	Manpwr .80	7	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
38⅛	28½	MfrHan 1.56	11	26	35⅜	35	35 —	¼
42⅜	22¼	MAPCO .54	17	x8	28⅜	28⅜	28½	
33⅝	15⅞	Marathn Mf	5	9	16¼	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
37⅜	26½	MaratO 1.60	9	195	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝+	½
29⅛	17⅝	Marcor .90	8	154	23¼	22⅝	22⅝—	⅜
59⅝	37¼	Marcr pf A2		18	46½	46	46 —	½
52	30⅞	Maremt .23r	13	53	45⅞	45½	45½	
32¾	22⅝	MarMid 1.80	6	60	23⅜	23	23	
45⅞	27¼	MarionL .28	30	40	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛—	¼
48¼	30½	Marlen 1.18	21	46	45	44⅝	44⅝	
57⅛	29⅜	Marley .50	20	24	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝—	¼
11⅞	6¼	Marquott Cm	9	29	8	7⅝	7⅝—	½
41	23⅝	Marriot .07t	39	102	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛—	⅛
37⅛	21½	MarsFd 1.24	10	5	25⅛	25	25 —	¾
19½	15⅝	MarlnM 1.15	6	30	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	⅛
11	6¼	MartMAl .40	62	8	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
26⅞	14⅝	MrldCup .50	7	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
63	41	MascoCp .20	32	30	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝—	¼
34	21¼	Masonite .43	17	12	32¼	31⅞	32	
25	16⅝	MasyF .30e	9	150	25⅞	24½	24⅝—	⅝
		MasF fn.30e		1	23½	23½	23½	
28⅞	20	MassMtg 2e	10	25	21¼	21½	20½—	⅝
22¾	18⅛	MasCp 1.39e		33	18⅝	18⅝	18½—	⅛
14¼	12½	MasInc .54a		62	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	
35⅞	23½	MatsuE .28e	7	414	24	24	24 +	½
		Mats fn.28e		2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
14⅝	4¼	Mattel .02p		66	4¾	4½	4½—	⅛
52⅝	27	MayDSt 1.60	8	241	28⅜	27⅞	28 —	1
32⅞	20	MayerOs .65	12	2	23⅛	23¼	23½	
12⅞	6½	MaysJW .50	6	6	7½	7	7 —	¼
43⅞	25	Maytag 1.36	13	28	28½	28⅜	28¼—	¼
34¼	18½	MCA Inc .64	9	11	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜—	⅜
24	14⅜	McCord .92	5	8	15¾	15	15¼	
30⅜	15½	McCror 1.20	4	6	17⅞	17½	17⅝—	⅛
80¼	50	McDermot 1	29	176	74⅞	74¼	74⅜	
76⅞	52⅞	McDonalds	53	163	61⅞	61⅜	61⅝—	⅜
29	17⅜	McDonD .40	6	91	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
40½	25⅛	McGEd 1.50	9	28	25⅝	24⅞	25¼—	¼
16⅞	7½	McGrwH .48	9	18	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3	McGrg Don	9	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
63½	46	McIntyre	118	z250	54	53½	53½—	1½
26⅝	15⅝	McKee .70e	12	15	25	24½	24⅝+	⅜
49¼	33¾	McLean .60	12	71	44⅝	44¼	44⅝—	¼
22	14⅞	McLout .40e	6	44	20⅜	19⅝	20 —	⅛
15⅝	11	McNell .75	7	7	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	¼
16⅝	13⅝	MeadCp .60	8	81	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
42	35	Mea pfA2.80		5	35	34½	35	
41	34¼	Mea pfB2.80		61	35	35	35	
38	19⅝	Medusa 1.25	7	19	23⅛	23	23 —	¼
4	2⅝	MEI Cp	8	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
34	19	Melv Sh .46	17	16	23⅛	22⅝	23 —	⅜
17⅛	7	Menasc .75t	4	8	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	
80	53½	MercStr .80	20	8	73	72	72 —	1⅛
101½	81⅝	Merck 1.18	37	364	83⅝	82⅜	82⅞—	½
20½	11⅝	Meredith .70	7	36	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
32⅜	12⅝	MerrLyn .56	13	104	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
83	57⅛	MesaPet .10	21	68	74⅜	72⅞	73⅛—	1¼
10	8½	Mesabi .96e	10	70	9¼	9	9¼	
24	13⅝	MGM	17	6	17	17	17 +	¼
32¼	11¼	Metrom .50b	5	50	12¼	11½	11⅝—	⅜
98⅞	55⅝	MGIC In .10	41	157	67⅝	66⅝	67 —	1½
20½	14⅛	MichGs 1.04	9	2	14½	14⅛	14½	
16	13½	MichTube 1	6	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
17⅝	10⅛	Microdot .44	5	9	11½	11⅝	11¼	
33⅜	19¼	Microwave	12	2	21¼	21⅛	21⅛—	⅜
19½	15¼	MidConTel 1	10	7	16⅛	16	16¼—	¼
27½	20¼	MidS Ut 1.10	10	49	21⅞	21½	21⅝—	⅛
18⅝	14⅛	MidlM 1.73e	8	12	14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
16⅝	11	Midl Ros .80	8	33	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
60	42¾	MilesLb 1.28	14	10	46	45¾	45¾—	½
31	17⅛	MiltBrd .36a	12	35	15¾	15	15⅛—	⅛
88⅞	76¼	MinnMM 1.10	34	x181	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝—	⅛
27½	18⅝	MinnPL 1.46	7	38	18½	18⅛	18¼—	⅜
20	15	MirroAl .96	8	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
30⅞	14⅝	MissnEq .24	13	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
20⅝	14⅝	MissRivr .90	9	8	15½	15¼	15¼	
83	70⅝	MoPac A 5	4	2	72½	72½	72½	
29⅞	22⅛	MPCem 1.60	7	210	22⅜	22	22 —	¼
17⅝	14½	MoPSv .84b	9	12	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
75½	55½	XobilO 2.80	8	152	56⅝	56⅛	56⅝—	⅛
16⅞	7½	MobHom .20	8	27	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝—	⅝
30⅝	17⅝	Mohas 1.20	7	18	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
13⅝	3⅞	Mohk Data		56	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
23⅞	15¼	Mohk Rub 1	4	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
19⅝	11⅝	Molybden	8	25	14	13½	13½—	⅜
17	12¼	Monarch .60	27	11	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
12⅜	4⅝	Monrm Ind	6	20	6¼	6	6 —	¼
34⅛	16	MonrEq .44	13	16	24⅛	24	24 —	¼
59⅝	47⅜	Monsanto 2	10	406	57⅝	56½	57 +	⅜
69	59½	Mons pf2.75		5	66½	65⅝	65¾—	¼
42	28⅜	MontDUt 2	8	9	29⅛	28⅞	29	
36	28⅜	MonPw 1.80	10	16	29⅞	29	29⅞	
23¼	21	MontgS .53e		63	21¼	20¾	20¾—	⅜
14⅝	10½	Mony 1.05e	90	25	11	10⅞	10⅞	
18	10½	MooreMcC	4	16	14	13¼	13⅛—	½
69⅞	47	Morgan 1.46	17	233	64⅞	63⅝	63⅞+	⅜
20⅛	14⅞	MorrKn .40r	5	5	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
39¼	10⅝	MorseEl Pd	6	29	13⅝	13¼	13⅜—	⅛
13⅞	7	MorseSh .75	5	18	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
23	14⅞	MtgTr 2.69e	7	18	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
32⅝	13⅞	MorNor .84	8	x33	16⅛	15¼	16⅛+	½
57	41⅛	Motorola .50	21	55	53¼	52½	52⅝—	1
91½	57¾	MtFuel 1.92	20	32	76	74	74 —	1¾
23	20	MtStaT 1.36	8	13	20⅝	20½	20½	
27⅞	16⅞	MSL Ind	5	9	21⅜	21⅛	21¼—	¼
13⅞	6¾	Munford .28	6	10	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
[illegible]	5⅞	Munfd pf.40		4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
33¼	18	Munsng 1.08	6	5	18⅝	18	18⅜+	⅛
24⅝	16	MurphC 1.20	8	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
72	47½	MurpOil .64	15	28	66	65½	65½—	¼
33¼	22¼	MurrOh .60b	9	18	25⅞	25½	25⅝—	¼
13⅞	15½	MutuO 1.31e		25	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
19⅝	10⅛	MyersL .80	10	29	11⅝	11½	11⅝—	¼
		N						
61	40½	Nabisco 2.30	11	86	41⅛	40½	40½—	¾
31½	25	NacoCh .43	28	17	31¼	30¾	31¼+	¾
27¼	12½	NarcoSci .60	10	11	13⅝	13	13 —	⅞
57½	42	NashuaC .52	20	4	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝—	½
33⅞	13	NatAirl .20a	5	83	14¼	14	14	
21⅞	13¼	N Avia 1.35e		17	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝—	¼
17½	9¼	Nat Can .45	5	16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
38⅝	26⅝	N CashR .40		236	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛—	⅝
97	78¼	N Chem .40	48	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜—	¼
17⅝	12⅝	NatCityL .90	5	7	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	⅛
49½	40⅜	NatDet 2.36	7	98	44	43⅝	44 +	1¼
17½	13¼	NatDistil .90	9	57	13½	13¼	13¼—	⅛
38¼	35⅜	NDst pf 2.25		1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜—	⅛
29½	22½	NatFuel 1.80	7	4	23	23	23	
36⅛	25	Nat Genl .50	4	77	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝+	¼
17½	12¾	NatGyp 1.05	6	137	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
12	4	N Home .20		26	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
4½	2⅜	NatInd .10e	9	9	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
14½	10¾	NtInd pf1.25		1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
34¼	28⅝	N Pres 1.10a	4	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
47	23	N Semcndtr	42	34	42	41	41 —	1½
29½	12	N Svcind .70	8	22	13¼	12⅞	13¼+	½
35½	16¾	N Stand .75	17	50	22¾	21⅛	22⅝+	2¼
59¼	51⅛	N Starch .66	22	3	57	56⅞	56⅞+	¼
42½	33	Nt Steel 2.50	7	13	35¼	34⅞	35	
7⅞	4½	Nat Tea		58	5	5	5	

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34⅞	17	NatUnEl .90	4	22	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
67⅞	28¼	Natomas .25	52	70	45	43⅝	43⅝—	1
16	10	Neptune .40	13	16	12¼	12	12 —	¼
43½	25⅛	NevPw 1.35	7	134	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝—	¼
22½	19½	NevP pf1.60		z300	19½	19¼	19¼—	¼
26⅝	21⅝	NEngEl 1.68	8	37	22¼	21⅞	22¼+	⅜
39¾	32	N EngT 2.36	11	11	32⅝	32	32 —	½
12	7	Newhall .30		23	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
31⅝	21¾	Newmt 1.04	12	88	29⅝	29	29 —	⅝
33¾	25⅝	NYSEG 2.16	7	54	26½	26⅛	26⅜	
18¾	14	NiaMP 1.14	9	113	14½	14¼	14½+	¼
67	61½	NiaM pf 4.85		z10	61½	61½	61½	
54	49	NiaM pf 3.90		z100	49½	49	49½	
20¾	15¼	NiagSh .18e		x1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	¼
18	12⅞	NL Ind 1	7	62	13¼	13	13⅛—	⅛
29½	21½	NLT Cp .36	12	x82	25⅝	25⅛	25¼—	⅜
72¼	56½	NorflkWn 5	6	57	57⅝	56⅝	57 —	⅝
50	19½	Norris 1.08	6	4	24¼	23⅛	23⅜—	⅛
28¾	19⅝	NoACoal .60	10	2	20⅜	20½	20½—	⅛
35	23¼	NoAMt 2.50e	10	18	26⅛	25½	26⅛+	¼
34¼	20¼	NoAmPhil 1	6	9	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	
4¼	3⅝	NoCAir .05e	6	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	
2⅛	1½	NoCeAir wt		9	1⅝	1½	1½	
16⅛	13	NoestUt 1.02	9	62	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
13⅝	9½	NoCenGs .60	8	4	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
29¼	23⅝	NollGas 1.92	8	17	24⅜	24¼	24¼—	¼
31¼	23⅝	NIIGs pf1.90		1	24¼	24¼	24¼—	¼
27½	18½	NIndPS 1.36	8	13	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	¼
44	33⅝	NNGas 2.60	8	24	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛—	⅜
87	84½	NoNG pf5.60		z160	85½	85½	85½	
31¾	25½	NoStPw 1.84	9	53	25¼	25	25 —	⅜
98½	93	NStaPw pf 7		z30	91	90	90 —	3
7⅝	4¾	Northgate	18	11	6⅛	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
26⅝	15	Northrop 1	4	16	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
36⅝	18	NwstAirl .45	16	163	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	
31⅝	18⅝	Nwst Ind .65	4	111	20	19⅛	19½—	⅝
16⅝	6⅝	Nwstind wt		25	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛—	⅜
98	64½	Nwind pfA5		9	69⅛	67½	68⅛—	2⅛
98	67½	Nwind pfC5		5	72⅛	71½	72⅛—	1¾
75½	56	Nwtln pf4.20		4	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛—	⅝
27¼	22⅝	NwMu 1.86e	12	18	23	22⅝	22⅝	
34⅝	24	NwtStW .78	7	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝	
34	23¼	Norton 1.50	6	6	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
42	21⅛	NorSim .25b	12	414	25⅝	23⅝	24 —	1¼
86¼	46	Nrt S pf1.60		49	51	50	50 —	2½
20¾	14⅝	Nucor .05e	7	21	19	18½	18⅝	
20¼	12¼	NVF 4.03t	2	13	13⅝	13½	13¼—	⅜
		O						
20½	10¾	Oak Ind .32	5	2	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
18⅛	15⅝	Oakite P .84	12	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13½	7¾	Occid Pet	19	151	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
51⅝	42½	OccidPt pf 4		1	45	45	45 —	¾
48	37⅜	OccIP pf3.60		10	40⅞	40¼	40⅜—	1
29½	22⅝	OccIP pf2.16		2	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞—	⅜
17	12½	OgdenCp .60	6	49	14	13½	13½—	⅝
31½	26⅝	Ogdn pf1.87		4	27¼	26⅞	27¼+	⅜
23⅝	19⅞	OhioEd 1.60	10	52	20⅜	20	20¼+	¼
55¼	49	OhEd pf3.90		z10	50	50	50 +	½
107	101	OhPw pf8.04		z20	98	97⅝	98 —	⅞
103	93¾	OPwB pf7.60		z50	94	94	94 +	¼
28½	22	OklaGE 1.32	12	6	23⅜	23½	23⅛+	⅛
25¼	19	OklaNG 1.32	8	11	19⅛	19	19⅛	
19⅞	12⅝	OlinCorp .88	7	43	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
12⅛	7½	Omark .20r	5	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
19⅝	12¼	Oneida .76	6	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
17⅞	14⅞	OrangR 1.20	12	20	15⅛	15	15 +	⅛
43⅜	33	OtisElev 2	10	51	42	41⅝	42 +	¼
45⅝	28⅜	OutMar 1.20	8	55	34⅞	34½	34½+	⅛
17⅜	10⅝	OutletCo .65	6	7	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	⅜
39⅝	19	OvernitT .72	7	8	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅜
41	29½	OverSh .10e	12	78	35½	34⅝	34⅝—	1¼
54⅝	40⅛	OwenCn .88	14	18	42⅜	42¼	42¼—	⅜
43⅝	27½	OwenIll 1.48	7	116	32¾	31¾	32 —	⅝
83¼	67	Owil pf4.75		5	71	70	70 —	½
23⅞	15¾	Oxfrdind .60	4	4	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
		P-Q						
16	13⅝	PacASh .27e		35	14¼	14⅛	14¼—	⅛
32⅛	24⅝	PacGsE 1.78	8	103	25¼	25	25¼+	⅛
26¼	20⅛	PacLtg 1.68	9	32	21⅞	21½	21⅝+	⅛
46½	23⅝	PacPetrl .50	19	26	31⅛	30⅜	30⅝—	½
26⅛	21⅝	PacPw 1.60	9	46	23¼	22⅝	23 +	⅛
16⅝	15⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	28	16¼	16	16¼+	⅛
90¼	80	PacTT pf 6		z30	82	81¼	81¼—	¼
9½	4⅛	PaineWb .30		18	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
17⅛	12½	PaiW pf1.30		1	13	13	13 +	¼
8⅝	4½	PalmBc .25	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
24¼	4	Pamida Inc	13	25	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
10⅞	5⅞	PanAm Air		234	6¼	6	6 —	½
45⅝	27	PanEP 1.90	6	127	28	27½	27¾—	⅛
32⅝	10⅝	Paprcft .60b	7	19	13	12⅞	13 +	¼
19	12	Pargas .90	7	14	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
35⅛	19	ParHan 1.04	9	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜—	⅜
23¼	15⅝	ParPen .50a	10	3	18½	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
17⅞	8⅝	Pasco Inc	35	18	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
18⅝	11	Paylnw .27	8	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
45⅞	19	PeabGa .04e	23	62	27¼	26⅜	26⅞+	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Penn Cent		81	2⅛	2	2⅛	
10⅛	5⅝	PennDx .20b	6	23	5⅝	5½	5½—	¼
8¼	3⅝	Penn Fruit		9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
107	72½	Penney 1.12	25	1083	75⅞	74⅝	74⅝—	⅞
26	20	PaPwLt 1.68	8	40	20⅜	20½	20⅝+	⅛
113	101	PaPL pr8.70		z100	102½	101½	102½—	½
114	104½	PaPL pf8.60		z20	104½	104½	104½	
106	96	PaPL pr8.00		z100	99	98	99 +	3
65	55	PaPl pf4.50		z40	56	56	56 +	⅜
63½	53	PaPL pf4.40		z160	55	55	55 +	1½
29	18⅝	Pennwit 1.20	10	31	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	
27	20	Penwl pf1.60		14	22⅛	21½	21½—	⅛
32	18⅝	Pennzoil .80	9	201	19⅝	19⅛	19¼—	⅛
45⅞	26½	Pennz pf1.33		6	27⅜	27¼	27¼—	⅜
18⅞	6	PeopDrg .20	11	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
39⅝	28	PeopGs 2.24	6	50	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
87⅝	78⅝	PepsiCo 1.20	25	41	80⅞	83⅛	80⅛—	½
43¼	29	PerkElm .22	39	41	35⅛	34⅞	35	
38⅞	22⅝	Pet Inc 1.35	8	15	23⅜	23	23⅛+	⅛
21	13⅝	Petinc pf.80		8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
31	14⅝	PeterPl 1.20	11	15	15⅝	14½	14½—	⅛
79	45⅝	PetrlaS .40e	28	44	67	66⅞	66⅞—	⅝
33	11¾	Petrolan .36	12	20	14½	14¼	14½+	⅛
25⅝	20	Petrlm 2.10e		5	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	
52⅝	38⅜	Pfizer .64a	27	235	43⅞	43⅜	43½—	⅜
48	38⅜	PhelpD 2.30	10	47	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛—	⅜
23½	19½	PhilaEl 1.64	10	112	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞+	⅛
114	103	PhilE pf8.75		z90	107½	106½	106½—	1
105⅝	98	PhilE pf7.85		z100	98	98	98 —	1
105½	92¾	PhilE pf7.75		z20	94½	94½	94½+	1½
98½	87	PhilaEl pf 7		z50	86	86	86 —	1½
22⅛	17¼	PhilSub 1.20	7	11	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
136⅞	104½	PylMor 1.30	23	69	120⅞	117⅝	118⅝—	1⅝
11¼	5½	Philip In .20	5	25	6⅛	6¼	6⅛—	⅛
18⅝	11¼	Phil Ind pf 1		1	12⅝	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
56⅝	40½	PhillPet 1.20	24	403	54⅜	53⅝	54 —	⅞
21⅝	9½	PhillVH .40a	4	x14	10⅛	10	10 —	¼
51¼	21⅛	Pickwik Int	16	79	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
19⅝	16½	PiedNG 1.28	6	x3	16⅛	16½	16½	
24	5⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	10	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
55	38⅝	Pillsbry 1.52	10	7	41⅛	41	41 —	1
23⅛	14½	PionNGs .84	11	39	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝—	⅛
21⅞	11¼	PitneyB .68	11	58	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅝	13⅝	PittFrg .80b	12	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
34⅛	21½	Pittston .60b	16	98	22½	21¾	21½—	1
36	14⅝	Pizza Hut	16	43	21⅛	20½	20⅝—	1⅛
7¼	2	Plan Resrch	12	54	3¼	3	3⅛—	⅛
19⅛	6½	Playboy .12	5	25	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
26¼	20⅝	Plessy 1.02e	13	43	23¼	21¾	23 +	1¼
143½	103⅝	Polaroid .32	87	249	124⅛	121⅛	122⅝—	2¼
86¼	32	Ponderosa S	26	111	46¼	44⅛	44¼—	2⅛
26¾	15⅝	PopeTa .40b	4	39	23	22⅛	22⅝—	¾
18⅞	11½	Portecin .80	7	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
22½	18⅝	PortGE 1.48	8	15	18⅞	18½	18⅞+	⅜
27½	19½	Potlatch 1	7	16	26¾	26	26⅛—	⅛
16⅝	13	PotmEl 1.08	9	80	13½	13¼	13⅜—	⅛
60	53	PotEl pf4.50		z200	53	52½	52½—	½

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
54⅛	46	PotEl pf4.04		z100	48	48	48 —	1
47	29⅝	PPGInd 1.70	7	63	31⅝	30⅞	31⅛—	¼
14⅝	7¼	Premier .30	8	5	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
120	93	ProctG 1.80	26	53	97¾	97	97 —	1
9½	5⅛	ProdRsh .10	11	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
21⅞	10⅝	PSA Inc	12	6	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅛
24⅝	16⅝	PSvCol 1.20	7	45	17⅝	17¼	17½—	⅛
25⅛	20⅝	PSvEG 1.72	9	271	21¾	21¼	21⅝+	⅜
122½	115	PSEG pf9.62		z50	117	117	117 —	½
99½	95⅝	PSEG pf7.70		15	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛+	⅜
73⅝	66¼	PSEG pf5.28		z60	66¼	65⅝	65⅝—	1
45	35⅛	PSvInd 2.42	10	19	36	35	35 —	1
25⅛	20	PSvNH 1.64	9	4	21	20¾	21	
25⅝	18¼	PSvNM 1.20	6	20	19⅛	18¾	18¾—	⅜
4¼	3	Pubickr .24t		22	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
6⅝	3½	Puebiol .28a		20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
34½	26½	PugSPL 1.98	8	40	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
70⅝	46⅝	Pullman 2	12	41	67	66⅝	66⅝	
19¼	12⅝	PurexCp .84	8	94	13	12	12⅝—	⅜
12⅞	5⅝	PuritFsh .28	4	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
60⅝	29⅝	Purolatr .88	15	12	41½	41¼	41½—	⅛
47⅝	27⅛	QuakOat .72	16	153	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝—	⅜
44	18⅛	QuakStO .50	23	22	28½	28	28 —	⅛
24	10	Questor .50	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
		R						
45	32½	RalstonP .75	17	73	39	38¼	38⅞—	¼
22	6⅞	Ramad .12b	14	135	9⅝	8¾	8⅞—	½
24	13	Ranco In .92	7	x11	15½	15½	15½—	¼
21	12½	RapdAm .50	3	55	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
62½	38⅞	Rap Irpf2.25		5	44	43⅞	43⅞+	2⅞
32⅝	21⅜	RaybstsM 1	5	12	24⅝	24	24⅝+	⅛
12	7½	Raymint .20	11	11	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	½
34¼	21⅜	Raythen .70	8	12	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞—	1⅛
39⅞	22⅛	RCA 1	10	291	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	
91	63	RCA cv pf 4		7	64⅛	62⅞	64⅛+	1¼
53	46	RCA pf 3.50		z20	46	46	46	
2⅛	1¼	vlReadg 1pf		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
28⅞	20⅛	RdgBate .25	22	34	28	27⅜	27⅝—	⅜
23¾	6	Redman .12	6	68	9½	8⅝	8⅝—	⅞
27⅛	16	Reece .74a	10	8	20½	20⅛	20⅝—	⅛
19½	10	Reed Tool	22	13	14	13⅝	14	
30⅞	24⅝	Reeev 1.50b	6	11	30¼	29¾	29¾—	⅜
13⅝	8¼	ReichCh .40	6	17	9¼	9	9¼+	⅛
10⅝	8	Reliab St .60	6	2	9	9	9	
27½	13⅝	ReilanEl .70	9	19	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
76¾	44	Relian pf 3		1	45	45	45 —	1⅝
4⅞	1⅛	Republic Cp	11	33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
28	17⅝	RepFinS .80	4	3	17½	17¼	17½+	⅛
19⅝	13½	RepMtg 1.88	8	10	15¼	15	15¼	
30⅛	21⅛	RepStl 1.20	5	29	22⅜	22½	22⅜—	⅛
32⅜	23	RetailCred 2	8	x3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜+	¼
54⅞	32⅛	RevcoDS .28	23	15	38⅛	38	38 —	1
9⅝	6⅝	Revere Cop		46	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
74	56⅝	Revlon 1.08	20	27	64	63⅝	64 +	⅜
6⅝	5⅝	Rexham Cp	7	40	3¾	3½	3⅝	6
29⅞	17⅜	Rexnrd 1.04	8	11	18⅛	18½	18½	
51½	37½	Rexn pf2.50		1	36½	36½	36½—	1
46⅜	32⅛	Rexn pf2.36		7	32½	32½	32½	
55⅞	41	Reylnd 2.68	8	173	47	46½	46⅝—	⅜
61	40½	Reyl pf 2.25		7	49⅜	49⅛	49⅛—	1¼
17¼	12	ReynMet .40	27	76	15⅛	14¾	14¾—	¼
60¼	53	ReyM pf4.30		2	53½	53½	53½	
18⅛	8	ReynSec .50	7	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
16⅝	11⅛	Richrdsn .80	5	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
84¼	65	RichMll 1.16	18	26	67	65½	65½—	1⅛
22	16½	Richmnd .60	7	19	18	17⅝	18 +	½
29⅞	12⅛	RidderP .32	12	1	17	17	17 —	⅛
20⅞	14	RiegalTex 1	5	3	17¼	17¼	17¼—	¼
17⅝	9⅛	RloGran .60	4	23	9⅞	9¾	9¾—	⅛
12⅝	9⅛	RioGr pf.80		37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
56¼	20	RiteAld .10	26	94	25⅛	25	25 —	1¼
40	17⅝	RivianF .86	13	9	20⅛	20¼	20½	
6⅝	5⅝	RoanST .78e		29	6	5⅞	5⅞	
37⅞	18⅛	Robshaw .90	7	15	20	19⅝	20 —	⅛
23	17¼	Robrtsn 1.10	6	x1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	¼
37¼	28⅝	RobinsA .22	32	126	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛—	⅜
24⅛	20	RochGs 1.24	7	13	20⅛	20	20⅛—	⅛
25¾	20⅝	RochTel .70	13	56	21¾	21⅛	21⅛—	⅜
17⅞	9⅝	Rockwer .28	5	10	10½	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
32⅝	25⅝	Rockwll 1.88	7	44	27⅝	27½	27⅝—	⅛
116	78⅛	RohmH 1.12	20	144	92⅛	90⅛	90⅛—	1½
23½	12⅛	Rohr Ind .80	9	21	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
36½	12½	Rollinstn .18	17	x14	20	19⅜	19⅝+	⅛
7⅝	5	Ronson .20b		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
32½	17⅝	Roper Cp 1	6	6	18½	18½	18½+	⅛
34⅞	27	RorerA .76	17	38	29½	29	29 —	½
33½	18⅝	Rosario .30	19	31	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	
45¼	21	RoyCCla .58	16	4	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅜
46½	38⅜	RoylD 2.36e	12	33	43⅝	43⅝	43 +	¼
12⅛	5⅛	Royal Ind	5	19	6⅛	6	6¼+	⅛
13½	8	RTE Cp .04e	15	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Rucker Co		12	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
18⅝	11	RussTog .70	5	334	11⅛	11½	11½—	⅛
44½	31	RydrSys .30	25	132	37⅛	36⅜	36⅝—	⅝
		S						
7	3⅝	Safegrd Ind	7	13	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
44⅛	27¼	Safewy 1.40	8	80	32	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
30⅝	24⅝	YtJoeM 1.50	7	77	26⅜	26¼	26⅜—	⅜
17	14½	StJoLtP 1.12	7	14	14⅛	14½	14½—	¼
46¼	31⅝	StLSaF 2.50	6	9	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛+	⅝
15⅝	11⅝	StPaulS .81e		45	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
46½	35⅝	StRegP 1.60	10	130	41⅛	40⅜	40⅞—	⅛
10⅛	6⅝	SalantCp .24	4	14	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
20⅝	16	SanDGs 1.20	7	52	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
18⅛	6⅛	Sandrs Asso	12	12	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
17⅞	9⅝	Sangamo .60	6	8	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
23¼	14	SJuan 2.19t	14	3	15	15	15	
34⅞	22⅜	SFe In 1.60a	6	34	23⅝	23⅜	23½+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	SFeInd pf.50		34	7	6⅞	6⅞	
64½	43½	SanFeInt .30	27	31	62	61⅝	61⅞—	1½
8½	5	SarWaSc .30	11	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
17¼	14⅝	SaulRl 1.53e	9	20	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
16	13⅝	SavanE 1.12	9	4	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
10¾	5⅞	SavA Stp .24	7	21	6⅛	6	6	
13⅝	6	SavODr .12e	11	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
17⅞	7⅝	SavInB Mch	17	13	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14¼	4⅞	Saxon Ind	4	386	5⅛	4⅞	5 —	⅛
27⅛	5¼	SCA Svc	9	27	9⅝	9	9⅛	
10⅛	5¼	Schaefer Cp		11	5⅝	5⅜	5½+	⅛
87⅝	71⅝	ScherPlg .62	41	687	75½	73½	74 —	3
68⅝	53	SchlitzBr .64	34	19	61	60¼	60⅛—	½
117	82½	Schimbg .60	49	96	107⅝	106⅛	107⅝—	1¼
18⅞	10⅛	SCM Cp .40	6	32	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
9⅝	5	SCOAInd .60	17	23	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
21⅞	9½	ScotLFd .58	4	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
44⅝	24⅝	ScotFetz 1a	11	152	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛—	⅜
13⅝	8	ScottFor .60	6	9	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
16⅝	11¼	ScotPap .56	10	103	14¼	14	14⅛—	⅛
28¼	17⅞	ScovilMf .80	7	42	18⅝	18	18 —	½
69	44½	Scovil pf2.50		6	46⅛	46	46	
9⅝	6⅛	ScudDuoVt		6	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
8⅝	7⅝	Scud pf.31k		2	8	8	8 +	⅛
52¼	27⅞	SeaCL 2.20b	4	95	24	23½	23⅝—	⅜
12	4⅛	SbdWA .55t	6	45	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
15⅝	8¼	Seagrve .25r	5	2	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
29½	16½	SealPw .72b	7	x23	19	18½	18⅝—	⅛
39⅝	27½	SearleG .46	26	219	30¼	29½	29⅞—	½
123⅛	91¾	SearsR 1.60	23	249	96	94⅞	95 —	1
9⅛	1⅝	Seatrain Lin		96	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
64½	35⅝	Sedcoinc .08	26	53	44⅝	44	44 —	⅝
26⅞	12⅝	Servmt .52b	7	11	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
12⅝	7½	Shakspre .28	9	1	9¼	9¼	9¼—	¼
22	10	Shapell .10	5	8	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	¼
59⅝	45⅝	ShellOil 2.40	11	125	53⅞	52⅞	53 —	⅜
35¼	28½	ShellT 1.89e	13	1	28	28	28 —	½
23½	8⅝	ShellrGl .56	5	12	10⅛	10	10 —	¼
24½	15⅜	ShllGl pf1.40		3	17	17	17 —	⅛
51¼	34	Sherw Wm 2	9	59	34⅛	34	34⅛—	⅛
85	59¼	Shr W pf4.40		z40	60	59½	59½—	1½
10	5⅝	SiegelH .20e	6	1	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
15¾	11½	SierraPc .86	8	9	11⅝	11¼	11⅞	
22⅝	15⅞	Signal .60b	9	160	21⅞	21½	21½—	¼
48¼	36	Signal pf2.20		5	44⅝	44½	44½—	½

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20¾	15⅝	Signal pf 1		4	18½	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
54	43½	Signode .84a	17	50	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	
5¼	2⅝	Simm Prec	10	37	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28	17	Simmons .88	8	34	17⅝	17	17 —	⅜
60⅝	42⅝	SimPat .32a	49	69	56	55⅛	56 +	⅛
73½	44½	Singer 2.40	9	70	50⅝	49⅛	49⅛—	1⅛
96	58⅝	Singr pf3.50		2	64½	64	64 —	1
26⅝	17¼	SkaggCo .4 0	14	4	17½	17¼	17⅛+	¼
69¼	53	Skelly Oil 1	15	54	55⅝	53	53	
44	18½	SkilCp .90a	7	11	18⅝	18⅛	18½—	¼
33½	13½	Skyline .24	10	89	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	½
34½	12¾	SlaterW .40	15	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
22¼	14⅝	SmithAO .28	6	8	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
23⅝	15	SmithInt .22	30	250	21¼	20⅞	21⅛—	¼
61⅞	46⅞	SmithKline 2	14	46	52⅛	51	51 —	¾
23	15	SmithTr 4.0	7	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
21¼	12	SolaBas .56	8	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
6¾	4⅝	Sonesta		14	5	5	5	
57⅛	38⅝	SonyCp .05e	38	123	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
		Sony fn.05e		10	40½	40⅛	40⅛	
33	25½	SooLin 1.62e	4	2	29	29	29 —	⅜
10	6½	SOS Con .27	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25	19	SCarEG 1.43	10	47	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅜
35¾	32½	SCEG pf2.50		3	33	33	33	
24	20	SoJerIn 1.56	8	7	20½	20¼	20½	
20	9⅝	Southdwn In	3	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	½
35¼	21½	Sodw pf1.80		1	22	22	22 —	¼
38⅞	32⅛	SoeastBk .76	16	56	34⅜	33⅛	33⅛—	⅜
17½	14⅝	SoestPS 1.28	10	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
28½	20⅝	SoCalE 1.56	8	118	21	20⅞	20⅞	
20⅞	16½	SouthCo 1.34	8	381	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	¼
40⅛	32⅛	SoulGE 2.08	7	x1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
66⅝	44½	SoNRes 1.50	8	48	44⅛	44	44½—	½
45	37	SNET 2.72	8	9	37⅝	37	37⅛+	⅛
44⅛	28	SouPac 2.16	8	x90	29⅝	28½	28⅝—	⅛
50⅛	29⅜	SouRy 1.72	8	34	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
7⅛	6¼	Sou Ry pf.50		12	6½	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
33⅝	24	SouUGs 1.50	8	15	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
32⅛	14⅝	Southld .24b	11	21	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	½
11⅛	7⅝	SwstFor .20	4	14	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛
21⅞	19⅝	SwtFl pf1.50		11	19⅝	19½	19½	
14⅝	10½	SwtPSv .82	10	60	10⅞	10½	10⅝—	½
8⅝	5½	Sparton .20a		6	6	6	6 —	⅛
30½	15½	SperryHst 1	4	27	16⅝	16½	16½—	¼
51¼	35	Sprry H pf 3		1	37	37	37	
50⅛	35⅝	SperryR .66	16	96	46⅝	45⅞	46⅛	
19	11	Sprague El	9	60	15⅝	15	15⅛—	⅛
15⅝	11¾	SpringM .60	6	2	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
38	23	SquareD 1a	19	23	28⅞	28	28⅛—	⅜
114⅛	93½	Squibb 1.56	27	78	94⅛	93¼	93½—	1
29½	23¼	StaleyM 1.40	7	8	25	24½	24½	
24¼	22	StPrSec .16e		x32	22¾	22½	22½	
55⅝	46⅛	StBrand 1.73	14	52	47½	47⅛	47⅛+	⅜
55	51	StdBr pf3.50		z60	52	51½	52 +	1
56¼	34	StBPaint .25	41	12	46	45⅛	46 +	⅜
90	64⅝	StdOilCal 3	8	135	65	64¼	64¼—	⅛
91½	77⅝	StdOilnd 2.08	12	156	79⅛	78⅛	78⅛—	⅛
117½	84½	StdOlOh 2.70	24	155	110½	107	107½—	3½
9⅛	6⅝	StPress .15e	7	23	7⅛	7	7	
11⅝	10	StPrudnt .66	10	18	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
44⅛	30	StanWk .84b	13	26	38	37⅛	37½—	⅛
16¼	8¾	Stanray .60	6	2	10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅛
25	16½	Starrett .80a	8	2	20	20	20 +	½
28	20⅛	StatMl 2.48e	8	14	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛+	⅜
14	12	StatMS .47e		35	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
49⅜	40	StaufCh 1.90	9	13	41⅞	41½	41⅝	
49	40	Stau pf1.80a		2	41	41	41 +	½
10⅛	7⅝	Sterchl .48b	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
37¼	31⅛	StarDrug .60	26	114	33⅛	32½	32½—	⅜
35½	24⅛	Stevens 1.50	7	13	26⅝	26½	26½—	¼
35⅛	26½	StewWa 1.85	8	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
21⅞	14⅛	StokeVanC 1	6	16	15	14⅞	15	
14½	12½	StokVC pf 1		z140	13½	13	13½+	½
44	32¼	StoneWeb 2	8	16	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	¼
44	15⅞	StorerBg 1b	8	6	17½	17½	17½+	¼
15⅝	7⅝	StridRite .65	6	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
55	32½	StuWor 1.32	4	4	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
17⅝	2⅞	SuavSh .10p	6	39	3	3	3	
33	15¾	SubnPro .80	9	8	20¼	20	20 —	½
25½	14¾	Sun Chm .40	7	14	19½	19	19 —	¼
54⅞	42¼	SunOil 1b	12	18	45⅛	46⅛	46⅛—	⅜
48⅝	38½	Sun O pf2.25		36	40	39⅛	39⅛—	¼
34⅝	20⅛	Sunbeam .90	13	22	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
33⅞	15⅞	Sundstrd .80	11	949	18	17½	17⅞+	¼
16⅛	9⅞	Sunshne Mn	150	71	13½	13¼	13½	
24⅞	13⅝	SupValu .76	6	5	14½	14⅛	14½—	⅛
353	212½	Supr Oil 1.40	67	4	220	220	220	
14⅛	5⅝	SupmkG .20	11	33	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
24⅝	19⅝	Survey 2.95e		31	22	21⅝	21⅝—	¼
19	13½	Sutro 1.62e	8	6	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅜
12⅝	7½	Swank .68a	7	14	8⅛	8	8	
37⅝	20¼	Sybron .72	13	27	24	23¾	24	
62	40½	Sybrn pf2.40		4	43	42½	42½—	1½
15⅞	7⅝	Systron Don	9	19	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
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58⅝	22	Taft Brd .60	10	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	¼
20	9¾	Talcott .27p		28	9¾	9½	9½—	⅛
11¾	5	Talley .45r	4	514	5⅝	5	5¼	
15⅞	10	Talley pfB 1		8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
22⅞	18⅝	TampaE .88	9	89	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅜
46⅞	15⅝	Tandy Corp	10	1376	19⅛	18	18⅛—	⅜
23	9½	Tappan .40	5	29	10¼	10	10⅛+	⅛
20¼	9⅝	Technicon	22	13	15	14¾	14¾	
53⅞	29⅞	Tektrnx .20e	20	18	40	39¾	39¾	
17¾	4⅝	Telecor .24e	7	14	7	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
20⅛	11⅝	Teledyn .59t	6	56	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
34½	11⅝	Teleprompt	16	216	12¼	11⅞	12	
6⅛	2⅝	Telex Cp		52	3⅝	3¼	3½	
30⅝	20⅛	Tennco 1.36	7	150	20⅝	20¼	20⅛—	⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Tennco wt A		43	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	
112¼	77⅛	Tennc pf5.50		15	79	77½	79 +	1½

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
43⅝	24	Tesoro Pet	7	48	26⅝	25½	25⅝—	⅞
43⅛	29⅝	Texaco 1.72	7	1295	29⅞	29⅝	29½—	½
61⅛	39½	TexETr 1.58	11	107	39	38⅛	38⅛—	1⅛
40	23⅛	TexGsT 1.64	6	x53	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Texasglf .60	18	51	25	24⅝	24⅞—	⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Texasind 1b	7	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
117⅞	83	TexInst .56	35	36	103	101⅛	102⅛+	⅛
39	13⅛	TexOilG .01	20	23	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	1
24	16⅛	TexPLd .54e	15	28	22¾	21⅝	22 —	1
34½	27	TexUt 1.04	13	77	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
31⅞	11¼	Texfl Ind	4	43	13⅛	13	13 +	⅛
34⅝	16⅛	Textron .96	7	65	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
44½	28¼	Textr pf2.08		40	29½	29	29 —	½
22	8¾	Thiokol .50	6	42	12⅛	12½	12⅝—	⅛
21⅞	10⅞	Thomln .40b	7	7	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
24¾	13⅛	ThompJW 1	6	19	13⅝	13¼	13⅜—	½
12	6¼	ThriftyD .37	7	12	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
28¼	19⅛	TI Corp 1.40	6	36	19⅝	19	19 —	⅛
39⅛	23	TidwatM .52	13	5	29	28⅞	29	
63¼	29⅛	Time In 1.90	7	39	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅝
25⅞	16⅛	TimeMir .30	12	104	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅜
42⅝	33	Timkn 1.80a	6	12	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
25	15⅛	TishRlt .40b	114	13	16	15⅝	16 +	⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Tobin Pkg		18	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
24⅝	12	TodShp .20p	429	11	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅛
30⅞	25⅛	ToledE 1.92	8	28	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
23⅝	14⅝	TonkaCp .40	9	3	18¼	18	18	
46	17⅝	ToolRh 1.14t	12	171	25⅛	23	23¼—	2⅛
17½	8⅛	ToolRol .40b	8	22	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞—	⅜
69⅛	36⅝	TraneCo .96	12	7	44⅝	43⅞	44⅛+	⅜
43	26	TranUn 1.44	11	30	32⅛	31	31 —	1½
42⅞	18	Trans W Air	5	149	20⅝	19½	19½—	⅜
29⅛	19⅝	TWA pf.50k		4	20⅝	20½	20⅝+	⅛
15⅝	6⅝	TranWd Fin	4	31	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅜
17⅞	10⅝	Transm .55b	9	199	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Tralnc 1.08e		39	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
15	8⅛	Transcn .43	7	57	9⅝	9	9 —	⅛
40⅛	26⅝	Travelers 1	9	89	31	30⅝	30⅞—	⅛
50⅛	36⅝	Travelr pf 2		8	41⅛	41	41 —	⅛
14⅝	4⅞	TrvLdg .25e	15	1595	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
34⅛	25½	TriCon 2.80e		38	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛
36⅜	32	TriCn pf2.50		1	33	33	33 +	¼
37	26½	Tri SM 2.81e	9	2	29	29	29	
16⅛	11½	Triangln .80	7	3	13⅝	13½	13½	
21	11½	TriangP .30	4	1	14½	14½	14½	
25⅞	16	Trinityln .56	8	15	18½	18½	18½—	⅜
57⅞	16	Tiopicana	26	44	28	27½	27⅝—	⅛
34⅞	20¼	TRW In 1.04	8	285	23½	23	23 —	⅛
82½	56½	TRW pf4.50		32	57⅝	57	57 —	½
89⅛	60⅛	TRW pf4.40		2	64	64	64	
15⅝	12⅛	TucsonG .84	7	84	12½	11⅞	11⅞—	⅝
12⅛	6	TwenCe .10e	8	x13	7⅝	7½	7½	
25⅛	11⅛	TylerCp .20	4	20	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	1⅛
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34⅛	15⅝	UAL Inc	11	238	16⅝	16¼	16⅛+	⅛
[illegible]	16	UAL pf.40		1	17½	17½	17½+	½
22¼	15⅝	UARCO 1.10	7	4	16⅛	16	16⅛	
19⅛	15⅝	UGI Cp 1.32	8	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
21⅝	11⅛	UMC Ind .84	6	33	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
55⅛	45⅛	UnNV 1.69e	7	102	46	45⅝	45⅝—	1⅝
49⅞	35⅛	U Camp 1.40	14	8	48⅛	48	48⅛+	⅛
51⅞	33¼	UnCarb 2.10	8	240	34	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
41⅞	22	UnCom 1.33	6	19	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛+	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Union Corp	12	55	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
18⅝	15⅛	Un Elec 1.28	11	32	16⅝	15⅞	16 +	⅛
106	95	UnEl 7lpf 8		1	98	98	98	
62⅛	56½	Un El pf4.50		z130	59	58	59 +	2½
49	42⅝	Un El pf3.50		z70	44	44	44 +	1½
27⅛	4⅛	Un Fidelity	3	262	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
41⅜	34⅛	UnOCal 1.60	8	44	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅜
54⅛	46⅝	UOCa pf2.50		38	49	48⅝	48⅝—	⅛
70⅛	51½	UPacCp 2.16	10	38	56	55⅛	55⅛—	⅜
13⅛	9⅛	UnPac pf.47		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
16	10½	Uniroyal .70	6	93	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
106½	96⅛	Uniryl pf 8		z350	98½	97⅝	98 —	¼
7⅛	1½	Unishops		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
46⅛	26⅝	Unit Air 1.80	5	37	27⅛	26⅞	27 +	½
12⅛	6	Unit Brands	7	26	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
15½	12¼	UBrd pf1.20		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
10	7¾	Unit Cp .72e		20	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
15	6¾	UnitFin Cal	5	25	7	6⅞	7	
31	19½	UnitGas .72	8	3	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛—	⅜
34⅛	28⅛	Ulllum 2.24	7	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
5⅛	5	Unitind .34	5	27	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅝	5	Unitin pf.42		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
32⅞	10⅝	Unitinn .10	12	3	13⅝	13	13⅛+	⅛
23⅛	17½	UnMM 1.30	6	13	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
13⅛	6	Un Nuclr		23	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
23⅛	1½	UnitPk Min		44	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
27⅝	12½	UnRefng .32	5	6	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
44⅛	37⅝	USFidG 2.40	10	37	38⅝	38	38 —	⅜
39⅛	25	USFor 6.07e		6	25⅝	25¼	25⅜+	⅛
27⅝	20⅛	USGyps 1.60	7	76	21½	20⅞	21 —	⅛
33⅝	23⅛	USGy pf1.80		2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
25⅛	7½	USHome .16	4	53	8½	8	8 —	⅛
21⅞	10⅝	US Ind .65	4	72	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
35½	15⅛	USLeasg .24	16	60	21⅛	21	21 +	⅛
16⅛	12⅝	US Rlty 1.36	14	19	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
23⅛	12¼	US Shoe .95	6	25	12½	12⅝	12½	
35	26¾	USSteel 1.60	6	225	28½	28	28⅛+	⅛
20	11⅝	USTobac .76	9	68	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
23⅝	17⅛	UniTel 1.04	11	800	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
7⅛	3⅞	UniTel wt		37	4⅛	4	4	
30	23¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		614	23	23	23 —	¼
34⅛	26⅝	UnTel pf1.50		1	26½	26½	26½+	⅛
35	26¼	UnLeaf 1.64	7	8	28⅝	28¼	28½—	⅜
25½	16⅛	Univ Oll Pd	15	41	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
104⅜	72⅝	Upjohn .88	42	245	88⅛	87⅛	87⅛—	⅛
16½	10⅝	UrisBld .20p		37	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅜
33½	21¾	USLIFE Cp	13	47	28⅛	28⅛	29⅛—	½
14⅛	10⅞	USLinc .61e		27	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23¾	15	USM stp .40	6	6	18½	18¼	18⅛—	⅛
33⅛	26¼	USM pf2.10		3	28	28	28 —	¼
30	17¼	USM pf1.50		z10	18	18	18	
45⅝	39⅝	Utah Int .44	28	66	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛+	⅛
38⅛	34½	UtahPL 2.32	8	15	35	34½	35 +	¼
29⅛	23	UV Ind 1a	5	33	26⅝	26	26⅜+	¼
26⅝	20¼	UV In pf1.26		4	20¾	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
		V						
19⅛	9⅛	Varian Asso	13	52	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
20⅛	9⅛	VCA Cp .44	7	10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
34⅝	23⅛	Veeder 1.e3	7	4	26	25½	25½—	⅛
15	7⅛	VendoCo .40	9	12	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
17	7	Venice .20b	6	16	10⅛	10½	10⅛+	⅛
15⅛	14	VestSec .74e		33	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
34⅞	17	Vetco Offsh	35	17	25	24⅝	24⅞—	⅛
34⅛	20	VF Corp .64	11	4	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
20	9	Viacom Int	17	4	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
18⅛	9½	ViclCmp .50	10	2	9¼	9½	9½—	¼
23⅝	17	VaEPw 1.18	8	68	17½	17¼	17⅛+	⅛
105½	95	VaEP pf7.72		z220	96½	96½	96½—	1½
104⅝	96	VE 72 pf7.72		z40	97	97	97	
67⅛	60	VaEP pf4.30		z20	61	61	61	
58½	53	VaEP pf4.04		z50	54½	54½	54½+	½
19½	7⅛	Vornado .97t		14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
22½	15⅝	VSI Corp .52	7	6	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
28½	22⅛	VulMat 1.40	7	x10	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅜
13¼	10	VWR Un .48		4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
		W-X-Y-Z						
44⅞	29⅛	Wachova .76	14	11	33	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
33⅝	21¼	WacRl 2.50e	9	14	22½	22	22 —	⅛
22⅝	15⅝	Walgreen 1	7	33	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
56⅛	49⅛	WlkrH A1.40	14	4	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛—	⅛
18⅝	11⅝	WallMur .60	4	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
30	25	WalM pf1.70		3	26½	26	26 —	½
34⅛	14¼	WalMart Str	27	10	21¼	20½	20½—	1
33½	12	Wang Labs	22	53	20	17⅝	18¼—	⅝
12	4⅞	Ward Foods		13	6⅛	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
20½	12¼	Warnaco .80	5	10	12¾	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
16	10	WrnerCo .50	7	1	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
39⅛	11	WrnCom .40	4	242	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
54⅞	42½	WarnL .72a	25	850	43¼	42⅝	42⅝—	⅛
33⅛	22	Warn S 1.20	10	14	28½	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
27⅞	23½	WashGs 1.88	6	5	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
19⅛	14⅝	WashStl .88	5	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
22¾	18⅝	WasWP 1.44	9	15	19¼	18⅞	19¼	
41¾	16⅛	Watkln Jhns	14	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	1⅛
11⅛	6⅝	WayGos .63	8	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	
23⅛	17½	WayG pf1.60		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
4⅝	3½	Wean Unit		2	4	4	4 —	⅛
9⅛	7½	WeanUnit pf		3	8⅛	8½	8⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7	Weathrd .40	5	6	8½	8¼	8⅛—	⅛
17⅝	9⅛	WeilMcL .54	4	19	9⅛	9	9¼—	⅛
[illegible]	1¼	Welbilt Corp		4	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
29⅛	19½	WellsFar .86	9	28	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
25⅛	18½	WllFM 2.12e	8	20	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
21⅛	9½	WellsRG .60	5	9	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	WescoF .23r	6	8	12	12	12	
30⅝	19	WIPIPap 2a	7	46	26⅛	25⅝	26	
14⅝	6½	WnAirL .15r	7	22	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
37⅛	25⅛	WnBnc 1.40	8	33	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
14⅛	6¼	Wn Pac Ind	7	22	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
49⅛	15¾	WUnion 1.40	9	284	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
80	61	Wn Un pf 6		3	64⅛	63⅛	64⅛+	⅛
99	49½	WnUn pf4.60		2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛+	⅛
110⅛	55	WnUn pf4.90		5	55⅛	54	54 —	2
47⅝	31⅛	WestgEl .97	15	212	34⅛	34	34⅛	
28	19⅝	Wstvco 1.05	13	51	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
31⅛	22⅛	Waybrg 1.28	6	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
71	44⅛	Weyerhs .86	15	280	68	67⅛	67⅛—	⅛
62	48⅛	Wyhr pf2.75		1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛—	⅛
23⅛	9⅝	WhelFry .40	13	39	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
21⅝	11⅛	WheelPitt St	6	11	14⅛	14	14	
64⅛	59	WhelPlt pf 6		z140	58½	58½	58½—	⅛
53⅛	49	WhelPlt pf 5		z250	50	49	49 —	⅛
37⅛	23⅝	Whirlpol .58	13	167	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
21⅛	11⅛	WhitCon .60	5	23	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
45	39¼	WhiCn pfA 3		3	40	40	40	
16	8⅛	White Motor	9	116	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Whittaker	9	27	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
28⅝	16	WickesCrp 1	7	27	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
8	5⅝	WiebiSt .53b	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
47½	19	WillRoss .48	12	27	18⅛	18	18⅛—	⅛
56⅝	39	Williams Co	11	27	45	44⅛	45 +	⅛
36⅛	19	Wms Co wt		20	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
50	35⅛	Wms C pf.83		2	42⅛	39⅛	37⅛—	2⅛
41⅛	29⅛	WinnDx 1.36	14	16	30	29⅛	30	
27⅛	4⅞	Winnebago	8	218	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
25⅛	21⅛	WisElP 1.72	9	11	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
114⅛	105⅛	WisE pf8.90		z250	107½	106½	107½—	⅛
18	16	WiscPS 1.24	9	21	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	⅛
24⅛	16⅛	WitcoCh .98	6	10	19	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	WolvW .05p	32	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
19⅝	11⅛	Wometco .48	10	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
19⅝	9⅛	WoodsCp .48	6	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
31⅞	19⅝	Wolwth 1.20	7	204	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
47⅛	33	Wolw pf2.20		8	33	33	33	
7⅝	4⅛	World Arwy	14	7	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
68⅛	57⅛	Wrigley 2.40	12	13	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
17⅛	10	Wurlitzr .80	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
11⅛	4	Wyly Corp		40	5	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
170	139½	XeroxCp .88	42	191	147½	145⅛	145⅛—	1⅛
28½	15	Xtra 1.57t	5	31	18½	18	18⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	YngSDr .20e	10	1	13	13	13 —	⅛
43⅛	16⅛	ZaleCorp .72	8	45	18½	18⅛	18½—	⅛
35	14⅛	Zale pfA .80		7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
37⅛	21⅛	Zapata Corp	5	21	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
29⅛	9	Zayre Corp	4	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
56	33⅛	ZenithR 1.52	11	62	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Zurn Ind .36	14	10	14⅛	14	14	

As a result of the consolidation of Hayden Stone, Inc. and H. Hentz & Co., Inc. on August 17, 1973,

H. Hentz International

is now a division of Hayden Stone, Inc.

E. Milo Greene, Chairman

European Offices:

Amsterdam
Leidsegracht 11
Amsterdam, Netherlands
Manager: Mr. J. H. Erdtsieck, Vice President

Brussels
368 Avenue Louise
Brussels, Belgium
Manager: Mr. J. Imperiali, Vice President

Geneva
1 Place Longemalle
Geneva, Switzerland
Manager: Mr. W. Frey, Vice President

London
H. Hentz Ltd.
Gillett House
55 Basinghall Street
London E.C.2, England
Manager: Mrs. I. Crease, Vice President

Madrid
H. Hentz S.A.
Avenida del Generalisimo 63
Madrid 16, Spain
Manager: Mr. H. Lobo, Vice President

Paris
H. Hentz & CIE
16 Place Vendome
Paris 1er, France
Manager: Mr. A. Naggar, Vice President

- Total capital—$41,000,000 as of June 30, 1973.
- June 30, 1973 Capital Ratio—6.16 to 1.
- One of the largest brokerage and commodity houses in the world.
- Serving the investor continuously since 1856.
- Providing quick and efficient customer order execution.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.79	*.34½
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*.68	*.59
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	*.31	.31
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	132.00	126.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton	87.93	83.25
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	53-54	40-41
Lead, spot lb.	.16½	.15½-.16
Copper elec. lb.	.60-.60¼	.50½-.⅝
Tin (Straits) lb.	2.42½	1.78⅝
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.20½-.21	.18
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.710	1.84⅛
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	687.7	427.1

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Aug. 20, 1973

World sugar No. 11: Sept. 8-62-60, Oct. 8.53-50, March 8.21-16, May 8.05, July 7.88 n, Sept. 7.70, Oct. 7.60 b.

Wool: Oct. 253.0 b, Dec. 254.0 b, March 249.5 b, May 248.5 b, July 246.0 b.

Cocoa: Sept. 67.30, Dec. 63.20, March 60.40, May 57.30, July 55.80, Sept. 54.10, Dec. 51.40.

Copper: Sept. 90.90, Oct. 87.60, Dec. 82.95, Jan. 80.70, March 77.90, May 75.90, July 74.00, Sept. 72.25.

Orange juice: Sept. 46.50 b, Nov. 49.60, Jan. 50.45, March 51.15, May 51.68 b.

Potatoes: Nov. 4.93, March 5.90, April 6.18, May 7.15.

Silver: Sept. 272.60, Dec. 279.80, Jan. 28?.00, March 285.90, May 289.10, July 292.30, Sept. 295.50, Dec. 3?0.50.

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Oct.	78.60	78.03	78.03	B78.03	+200
Dec.	73.75	73.75	73.75	B73.75	+200
March	73.10	73.20	73.00	B73.20	+200
May	72.60	72.60	72.45	B72.60	+200
July	71.00	71.15	70.90	B71.15	+200
Oct.	61.75	61.75	71.75	B61.75	+200
Dec.	57.50	58.22	57.25	58.20	+155

B—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Sep	5.08½	5.08½	5.08½	5.08½	4.88½
Dec	4.79½	4.79½	4.79½	4.79½	4.59½
Mar	4.71¼	4.71¼	4.71¼	4.71¼	4.51¼
May	4.53½	4.53½	4.46	4.53½	4.33½
Jul	3.77	3.87	3.70	3.81	3.67
CORN					
Sep	3.30	3.30½	3.11	3.12	3.22
Dec	3.08	3.13	2.99	3.00	3.02
Mar	3.09	3.11	2.97	2.98	3.01
May	3.07	3.07½	2.93	2.93½	2.97
Jul	3.00	3.03	2.90	2.90	2.93
SOYBEANS					
Aug	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.55
Sep	9.00	9.00	8.40	8.40	8.75
Nov	8.43	8.59	7.96	7.96	8.34
Jan	8.42	8.55	7.89½	7.91	8.37
Mar	8.40	8.55	7.88	7.89	8.28
May	8.30	8.46	7.75	7.72	8.23
Jul	8.33	8.40	7.82	7.82	8.19
SOYBEAN OIL					
Aug	37.12	37.25	36.10	36.10	37.10
Sep	33.50	33.90	32.17	a32.17	33.20
Oct	27.95	28.00	26.45	26.45	27.40
Dec	22.30	22.65	21.10	21.10	22.70
Jan	21.50	21.70	20.33	a20.33	21.35
Mar	20.85	21.50	19.77	a19.77	20.80
May	20.65	21.00	19.45	a19.45	20.45
Jul	2?.15	20.50	19.00	19.00	20.00
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Aug	275.00	275.00	268.50	268.50	283.50
Sep	287.00	287.00	280.00	280.00	287.00
Oct	282.00	282.00	261.50	261.50	278.00
Dec	265.00	268.00	248.00	248.00	262.50
Jan	257.00	264.00	243.00	244.00	257.50
Mar	258.00	262.00	240.50	244.00	255.00
May	256.00	259.00	240.00	242.00	254.00
Jul	256.00	256.00	240.00	243.00	252.50

b—Bid; A—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SILVER					
Aug	273.00	274.00	269.50	274.00	263.50
Oct	272.00	275.60	271.20	275.60	265.60
Dec	276.50	280.20	276.00	283.20	270.50
Feb	282.00	284.60	280.00	284.70	274.50
Apr	286.00	288.00	283.60	288.00	278.00
Jun	287.00	291.50	287.00	291.30	281.50
Aug	290.50	294.00	290.00	294.00	284.00
Oct	271.50	276.50	291.50	276.50	286.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Aug	55.00	55.20	54.17	a54.17	a55.17
Oct	55.30	56.70	55.77	a55.77	a56.77
Dec	57.93	58.70	56.93	a56.90	58.03

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Feb	58.60	59.40	57.50	a57.50	58.60
Apr	58.20	59.20	57.20	a57.20	58.10
Jun	57.90	58.87	57.00	57.30	57.75
Aug	57.25	58.15	56.80	a57.00	57.15

Sales: Aug 1188; Oct 6430; Dec 11,592; Feb 3324; April 1430; June 435; Aug 57.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SHELL EGGS					
Aug	71.40	71.50	70.50	a70.50	71.50
Sep	74.95	74.95	73.15	a73.15	75.05
Oct	72.20	73.45	71.55	71.55	73.30
Nov	78.75	79.50	77.25	77.40	79.00
Dec	83.50	83.90	81.75	82.60	82.80
Jan	76.90	76.50	75.15	75.90	b75.70
Feb	69.75	70.43	68.05	70.25	69.50
Mar	66.05	66.90	65.60	65.95	64.90

Sales: Aug 23; Sep 1033; Oct 237; Nov 156; Dec 2243; Jan 168; Feb 45; March 32.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
LIVE HOGS					
Aug	56.00	56.65	55.00	55.75	a55.62
Oct	53.20	53.75	51.90	52.20	52.45
Dec	55.00	55.80	53.90	54.00	54.70
Feb	56.00	56.25	54.50	55.00	55.00
Apr	54.25	55.30	53.75	53.75	a53.80
Jun	55.15	55.55	54.55	55.00	54.10
Jul	54.60	55.45	54.40	54.90	53.90
Aug	53.25	53.40	52.50	53.40	a51.90

Sales: Aug 471; Oct 2800; Dec 3100; Feb 1534; April 736; June 194; July 78; Aug 28.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	81.60	81.8?	81.05	b81.87	b80.37
Mar	80.15	80.70	79.90	b80.70	b79.20
May	79.25	80.00	79.00	b80.00	b78.50
Jul	78.10	78.13	78.10	b78.10	b76.60
Aug	74.50	75.40	75.40	b75.40	b73.90

Sales: Aug 1432; March 570; May 216; July 27; Aug 2.

Open interest: Feb 3235; March 1254; May 532; July 418; Aug 142.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

International Stock Indexes

	Test.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	124.6	126.1	144.8	124.6
Brussels	156.72	166.72	185.88	154.14
Frankfurt	121.44	123.00	156.31	115.25
London 30	436.3	429.9	509.5	414.9
London 500	179.02	181.28	217.36	178.40
Milan	113.51	113.51	147.38	95.40
Paris	101.7	101.6	116.3	99.8
Sydney	555.58	552.95	667.27	521.40
Tokyo (n)	366.21	368.68	422.48	340.11
Tokyo (o)	4826.73	4831.45	5359.74	4377.77
Zurich	343.1	344.0	418.8	333.2

(n) new. (o) old.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—3

Fst Chi Cp | Hesston Cp | Massey F

NEW LOWS—79

Am Airlin	Gen Motors	PubSvc Ind
Amer Can	GHSU 4.40pf	Purex Corp
Am NatGas	Hoov Ball	RCA cv4pf
Amstar pf	IndM 7.76pf	Retail Cred
ArizPub Svc	Inallco Corp	Rexnrd pfA
Bendix pf	Inspirat Cop	RioGran pf
Beth Steel	Kentcky Ut	Sbd Wld Air
Bliss Laug	Lennar Cp	Shell Trans
Celan pfA	LevFd Inc	SouCaro EG
CenMePw	Lbty Loan	SouNat Res
Daytn Hud	LigM 5.25pf	Squibb Corp
DiamSh pfD	McGraw Ed	StdOil Cal
Dreyfus Cp	Mead pf A	Talcott Nat
Duplan Cp	Minn PwLt	Texaco Inc
ElPaso NG	MoPrt Cem	TexETran
EmerEl wi	Montgom Se	TI Corp
EquitLfe M	Nat Aviat	Tools Roll
Firestone	NatUn Elec	Tucson GE
FstMtge Inv	NevPow pf	Unilevr NV
Fst Penna	NorStaPw	UniTel 2d pf
FstPa Mtg	NoSPw 7pf	Uris Bldg
ForeMcK pf	OhPw 8.04pf	Weil McLn
Ft Dearbn S	Peter Paul	WnUn 4.90pf
FtHow Pap	PhilaEl 7pf	Weynbrg Sh
GenAmOil	PotEl 4.50pf	WhlgPlt 6pf
Gen Cigar	PSEG 5.28pf	Will Ross
Gen Food		

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Aug. 20, 1973

Travlce Int	159,500	11⅝	+ ⅛
Tandy Corp	137,600	18½	— ¾
Texaco Inc	129,500	29½	— ½
Allis Chalm	128,430	11¾	+ ⅛
Beth Steel	120,700	25¾	— ¾
Sundstrnd	94,900	17¾	+ ¼
Champ Int	88,100	16⅝	+ ½
Intl Harv	87,900	33½	— ⅜
Warn Lamb	85,000	42⅝	— ⅛
UnlTel	80,000	17⅜	— ¼
Deere Co	79,000	52⅝	—1
Fuqua Ind	77,900	11⅞	— ⅛
Gen Motors	73,300	61⅝	— ⅝
Gulf Oil	69,000	22	— ¼
Scherg Plgh	68,700	74	—3

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	8.97	11.11
Advances	412	667
Declines	938	641
Unchanged	396	411
Total issues	1746	1719
New 1973 highs	3	4
New 1973 lows	79	72

Most Actives—American

	Vol.	Close	Chg.
Syntex	69,300	86¼	—3⅝
Marinduq B	37,300	3⅝	
Am Petrof	30,400	33⅝	— ⅛
Phil Lg Dis	19,100	6½	
Bio Dynam	17,800	9¾	+ ¼
Cdn Javelin	16,200	13½	+ ⅛
Asamera O	15,200	10⅝	+ ⅝
Herff Jones	14,700	14⅝	+ ⅞
BanstrCtl Lt	14,600	20⅞	— ⅛
Airwick	12,900	22	+ ¼
Approx total stock sales		1,370,000	
Stock sales year ago		3,235,220	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
22.96	22.84	22.88	—.06

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	871.61	875.08	862.73	867.40	— 4.44
20 Trn	155.38	156.41	153.20	154.48	— 0.89
15 Utl	95.03	95.99	94.45	95.16	+ 0.04
65 Stk	263.88	265.36	261.17	262.83	— 1.15

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	115.25	113.69	114.21	—.83
20 Railroads	33.51	32.49	33.16	—.18
55 Utilities	49.97	49.20	49.52	—.12
500 Stocks	102.54	101.11	101.61	—.73

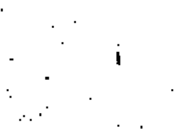
NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.46	54.19	54.19	—.37
Industrials	60.03	59.77	59.78	—.47
Transportation	32.93	32.66	32.66	—.30
Utility	35.02	34.94	34.94	—.09
Finance	67.18	66.88	66.88	—.41

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 17	208,889	276,011	2,647
Aug. 16	336,514	293,119	2,331
Aug. 15	330,366	289,709	2,409
Aug. 14	219,963	343,139	2,923
Aug. 13	213,425	343,541	3,602
Aug. 10	208,410	253,760	2,683

* These totals are included in the sales figures.



American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¼	1¼	Aberden Pet	75	7	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Acme Hami	150	30	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
18	3⅛	Action Ind	8	10	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅛	Adam Russl	7	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅞	ADM Indust		5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ¼
19⅞	10¼	Admirlin .50	6	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
17½	7½	Adobe Corp	15	11	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
5½	2¾	A&EPlasl P	5	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
7½	3⅛	AeroFlo .08r	7	1	5	5	5	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅛	Aeronca Inc		9	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Aerosol	11	22	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
8⅛	4⅛	AffilCap .39t	4	34	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
10⅞	4¾	Affil Hsp .20	10	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
16	4¾	AIC Phf .56f	6	11	5	4⅞	5	
4⅛	2⅛	Aiken Ind	9	3	2½	2½	2½	
12	7¼	Airborn Frt	15	22	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
23⅝	13⅛	Airwick .16	29	129	22	21½	22	+ ¼
58	53¼	AlaP pf4.20		225	54	54	54	+ ¾
7¾	4¼	Alaska Airl		8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅝	2½	Alba Waldn		9	3	3	3	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅝	Alcolac .05e	12	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	AllAmer Ind		12	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17	7¼	Alleghy Airl	12	4	9	8⅞	9	
10½	4⅛	AllegA wtO		1	6	6	6	
8⅞	3	AllegA wtN		2	4	4	4	— ⅛
13⅞	6⅝	AllanTR .79t	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1⅞	Allied Art	1	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	8½	Allied Cntrl	9	1	9½	9½	9½	
26⅛	17⅛	AlldThr 1.14	6	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Alpha Ind	20	2	2½	2½	2½	
7½	4	Altamil Cp	4	13	5⅝	5	5	
1⅛	¾	Altec Corp		17	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
1½	½	Altec Cp wt		15	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
4⅞	2½	Altec Crp pf		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6½	2⅝	Amco Ind	77	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
12	5	AHessLL wt		36	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ 1⅛
4⅛	1¼	Am Agronics		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
14	8	AmBiltrt .50	4	15	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
3½	⅞	ACenMtg wt		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
33⅛	24⅞	AFlich 2.77e	8	19	26¼	26¼	26¼	
5	2	AmFlich wt		3	2⅝	2½	2½	
6	4	Am Int Pict	6	6	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	6½	Alsraeli .26e	8	36	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
9	6⅝	AMaizoA .33	7	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	
9	6⅝	AMaizeB .33	7	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
44½	36⅝	Am Mf 1.87e	6	7	41¼	40½	40¾	— ¼
24	5⅞	AmMtl .10e	7	26	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
38¼	31½	A Petrl 1.10	11	304	33⅞	33¾	33⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	6½	A Plan 2.30t	10	14	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	A Prec .05e	10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
17	9⅛	A RIIT 1.13e	11	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	AmRltyT wt		3	1½	1½	1½	
16¼	4¼	Am Recreat	7	87	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
18⅛	6¼	ASafeE .68t	6	5	8½	8⅜	8½	
6½	3¼	A Techl .05e	4	4	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
26¾	7¼	AmTrain Sv	13	12	11⅜	11	11	— ½
62	16	AMICCp .04	11	11	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅞
24⅜	6¼	Anthony Ind	4	11	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ½
2	1	AO Indust	10	5	1⅛	1	1	
4	1¾	Applid Data	25	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
30½	20½	Aquit Ca .20	22	13	22½	22⅛	22½	
2⅛	1	Argus Inc		20	1	1	1	— ⅛
22¾	12⅞	Ariz Col .08e	12	19	18½	18	18	+ ⅛
12⅛	9	ArzCol pf.48		8	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
27⅝	19⅛	ArkLGs 1.30	7	x26	20⅛	20	20	— ½
16⅞	10⅞	Armac Ent	7	18	14½	13½	13½	— ⅞
15⅞	6⅞	Armin Cp	6	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
10⅞	5¼	Arrow Elect	4	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	8	Arundel .89t	8	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
4½	2¾	Arwood Cp		4	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
15¾	8	Asamera O	25	152	10¼	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅜
16½	9¼	AshlOil Can	15	4	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
3⅛	1¼	AskinSv .08t		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	7⅛	Aspro .40b	5	7	8¼	8	8	— ¼
4¼	1¾	AssdFd .05p		15	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
24⅞	5¼	AsdMt 2.10e		18	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
31¼	22¼	AsdProd .40	8	5	28	28	28	
6⅛	3	Astrex Inc	6	8	3⅛	3	3	
30½	6⅝	Atalanta Cp	5	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2	1	Atco Chem		16	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
30	21½	Atic Fin .52	13	4	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
7¼	2¾	AtlcoMtg wt		7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
27⅞	10⅛	AtlCMI 1.30e	9	96	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ½
1½	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
27⅜	17½	Augatinc .10	27	42	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
26¾	11	Austral Oil	15	24	13¾	12⅞	13¼	— ½
9⅛	4	Auto Bldg	6	3	5½	5½	5½	
7½	3	Autmat Rad	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	5	2	5¼	5¾	5¾	— ¼
9⅝	4	AVEMC .14	8	20	4¾	4½	4½	
20⅝	16½	AVX Ceram	14	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼

B

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅝	5⅛	BaldSec .31e		27	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅞	BanFd 1.45e		13	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1½	BangPun wt		21	1⅝	1½	1½	— ¼
35⅝	18	BanstrCH Lt	9	146	21¼	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
21	9⅝	BankrU .20e	20	3	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
7¾	3	Banner .02e	5	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Barclay Ind	8	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	3½	Barnes Eng		3	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
15¼	7½	Barnwel Ind	28	11	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅛	BerryWr .32	7	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
3½	1⅞	Bartell Med	9	12	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
8⅝	3¼	Barth Sp .27	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	Baruch Fost		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
7½	3⅞	Barwick ET	8	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
6⅞	3	BasinPet Cp	10	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅛	BayrkU .81e		27	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
4	1½	Bhavlorl RL	5	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4⅞	2⅛	Bell Ind .08	6	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	20⅝	BenSM 2.65e	7	16	22⅝	22⅞	22⅞	— 1
8⅛	2⅝	BenStMg wt		3	3½	3½	3½	
6½	3⅝	Benrus Crp	11	5	4⅛	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	4½	Berg En .44t	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
7½	6	BergRlt .36e		3	6½	6⅜	6⅞	
7⅝	3¼	Berg Bruns		7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	5¼	BernzOmat	11	6	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
18½	6½	Berven .08h	10	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
4⅞	1⅝	Beverly Ent	9	8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	5⅝	BevHill Bnc	5	4	6	6	6	
32½	14	Bic Pen .27	18	3	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
29¼	16⅜	BgBear 1.08	6	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	BigV Supmk	6	32	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ½
31⅛	12⅝	BinnySm .72	10	7	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
14¼	5	Bio Dynam	12	178	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
4½	2⅞	Bluebird Inc	7	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	¼	Bluebird wt		11	7-16	7-16	7-16	
24¼	9⅝	Bodin Ap .20	7	5	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
11¼	4½	Bohack Crp		2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
4½	1	Boothe Cmp		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
44⅞	19¼	Bowmar Ins	12	92	37⅛	36	36½	+ ½
25¾	7¼	Bowne .20	5	18	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ¼
26¾	7⅝	Brad Regan	10	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
50	21⅝	BradfCm Sy	47	3	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
17½	9⅛	BranifAr wt		5	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
16	8¼	BrfAirA .50t		21	9¼	9¼	9¼	
21¾	17¼	BrascanLt 1	4	44	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
20½	12¼	BraunEn .44	5	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
10⅝	4	Breeze Corp		8	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	12	Brewer .40	7	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅝	BroDart Ind	9	16	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
4½	2	BrownCo wt		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	19⅝	BwnFA .40b	14	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
33⅝	20⅛	BwnFB .40b	15	3	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
5¾	5	BrwnF pf.40		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
34⅞	23	BTMtg 2.71e	8	8	25¾	25	25⅛	— ¼
5⅛	2¾	Buehler Cp	16	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	Buildex .20	4	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
27⅞	15⅞	Bundy 1.08a	5	33	16½	16	16½	+ ½
5⅛	1½	Burgess Ind		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
20¾	10	Burnslnt .60	12	5	13½	13¼	13½	
10½	4¼	Butler Aviat	5	7	7⅛	7	7	
27¼	16	Buttes G Oil	26	31	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛

C

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅞	3⅜	Cabicom Gn		13	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
13½	6¼	Cagles In A	9	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	7¾	Caldor .15b	6	7	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅝	Calcomp		6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
24¾	14	Cal PrCm 1	8	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
4⅝	2¾	Calvert Exp	15	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Camcoln .05		4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
8⅛	5 1-16	CampChib	14	26	7¼	7 1-16	7 1-16	—3-16
13¼	8⅛	Campin .30b	5	4	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4½	2¼	CdnExp GO	44	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—1-16
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homstd	83	12	7⅝	7½	7½	—5-16
14	11⅞	CdnIntPw 1	4	6	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
14⅝	5⅞	CdnJvln .30f	450	162	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅝
8⅛	5⅝	Cdn Merrill		2	6	6	6	
15⅞	9⅝	Cdn Occidnt	14	17	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ¼
58⅝	41	Cdn SuprOil	65	23	55¾	56½	56⅝	— ¼
4⅝	2⅛	Canveri Int		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Canoga Ind	7	4	1⅝	1½	1½	
8⅛	3⅞	Capital Res	10	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13¾	6⅝	Cap Ind .25e	10	x7	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
21½	4⅞	Caressa .20	5	25	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
100	79¾	Carnatn .88	25	24	88	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅛
15½	11¾	CarPlpl .84b	8	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
72⅛	64½	CaroPL pf 5		z70	64½	63⅝	63⅝	— 1¼
9⅝	4⅛	Carr wt		7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
9	4	Carrols Dev	12	2	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
20½	10	Castlwd Int	17	1	13	13	13	— ¼
13¼	6½	Cavitron Cp	26	4	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	CelluCraft		6	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
8⅝	4¾	CentSec .09e		6	5	4⅞	5	
15½	9½	CenVill Com	3	8	11	10⅞	11	
2⅞	1	Certron Cp	27	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9½	5¼	ChadMill .40	6	x2	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14⅞	3⅞	ChampH .02	12	118	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅜	Chartr Med	14	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
8⅞	6	CHBFds .23t	5	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	
7⅝	3⅝	ChmExp .20	6	9	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
27¼	22¾	ChiRiv 1.60a	8	1	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— ¼
4⅝	1⅞	Christian Co	8	15	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	15¼	CICvF 1.59e	—	8	17	17	17	— ⅛
4½	1⅜	CIMtgGr wt		20	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
5⅞	2⅝	Cinema 5 Lt		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
2	⅞	Cinerama		50	1⅛	1	1⅛	
36½	10	Circle K .26	12	14	12½	11¾	12½	+ ⅜
18⅞	15⅜	CIMtg 17.e	8	6	15⅝	15½	15½	
3⅝	1½	CitizMtgl wt		18	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	7	CityGsFl .50	6	7	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅝	CK Petrolm	22	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	3½	CL Finl	4	1	4¼	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	9¾	Clark Gr .30	6	70	10½	10	10	— ½
10½	3⅝	Clarostat	6	15	6⅛	5¼	6⅛	+ ⅜
11½	5⅝	Clopay .05r	4	12	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
4⅝	2½	CMI Corp	71	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
61⅞	13	CMI Inv wt		7	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
12⅝	6¼	Coachmn In	4	9	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
14⅝	6⅝	Codesco 1.0e	11	5	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜
22¼	11	Coff Mat 5.6	17	5	20⅝	19⅞	20	— ⅛
7¾	3⅝	Cohu In 1.5e	9	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	4⅞	Colt Intl	7	18	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
26¾	11⅝	Cole Nat 4.8	8	x7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
33	14⅝	Coleman .44	12	58	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
12¾	6¾	ColTow .15e	4	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	2¾	Col Coml .20		6	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
12	6¾	ColonSd 1.50	11	14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
25¾	12⅝	ColwelC .28	8	13	13¼	13	13½	+ [illegible]
33¾	24¾	ColwM 297.e	7	17	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ [illegible]
44	15	Comb Com	15	16	22¾	22½	22⅝	— [illegible]
38⅞	14⅝	Cmbustn Eq	19	59	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	— [illegible]
21¼	8⅝	ComlAIII .27	9	5	11½	11¼	11¼	+ [illegible]
9	3	Commodor	10	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ [illegible]
7⅞	2¾	ComHlth Cp	12	8	4⅝	4	4	— [illegible]
16⅝	5¼	ComPsyc Cr	11	9	8½	8¼	8¼	— [illegible]
30¼	24¾	Com PS 1.62	7	6	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	+ [illegible]
6⅛	3¾	Compac Cp	10	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	
12⅞	7¾	Compoln .32	6	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
3⅞	1⅞	Cmpreh Des	23	2	3	3	3	+ [illegible]
2⅝	1¼	CompuDyn	14	1	1½	1½	1½	
32⅝	17¼	Compugrp	12	19	21⅝	21	21¼	— [illegible]
2⅞	1⅝	Comput Eq	13	8	2	2	2	+ [illegible]
3¼	1¼	Comput Inst		1	1½	1½	1¼	— [illegible]
8⅝	1¾	Comput Inv	6	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
7⅝	2½	Condec Crp	21	3	3⅛	3	3	
5	3⅞	Connlly Con	19	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ [illegible]
15⅝	6¾	Comrx .44a	7	15	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ [illegible]
11½	4⅛	Conroy Inc	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— [illegible]
5⅝	2⅝	Con Oil Gas		35	3	2⅞	2⅞	— [illegible]
11⅛	7	Consyne Cp	15		8⅝	8½	8⅝	— [illegible]
2¾	1⅛	Cont Mater	8	15	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅞	2⅝	Cont Tel wt		88	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
23⅞	14⅝	Cook Ind	2	20	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Cop-Jar 2.0a	9	2	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	
14¾	4¾	Cordon Intl	14	4	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
27½	14	Core Labs	14	2	14½	14⅛	14⅛	—
1½	⅛	ColtCorp wt		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
31¾	18	CoxCbl Com	36	11	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	2½	Craig Corp	5	3	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
8	5	CramrE .21t	10	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
9½	4	Creativ Mgt	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	15¾	CreoIP 22.9	12	29	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
67¾	49⅛	Cross AT 42	32	3	58⅝	58	58½	+ ⅜
23⅝	13½	CwnCP 11.8t	12	12	16	15¾	15¾	
15	7¼	Crown I .15e	4	10	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
10⅝	6⅞	Crystal Oil	13	33	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	— ⅜
17⅞	11⅝	CSECorp 4.0	5	4	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
14½	5⅞	Cubic Cp 2.0	10	6	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	Curtis Math		1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
18⅝	6½	CutterA .22p		11	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛

D

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	5½	Damon .20p	6	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
19	12⅝	Danlewin .24	9	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
3¼	1	Data Contrl		9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅝	2¼	Data Prod	12	22	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
18½	8⅝	DavsFd .09b	17	37	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
10	7⅝	DayMin .10e	30	26	8½	8	8⅛	
5⅝	2	Daylin wt		7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
3	1	DCL Inc		12	1	1	1	
5⅛	3¼	DeJur Amsc	20	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13¾	7	Del Labs	6	5	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
7⅝	1¼	DeltaCp Am		32	1½	1¼	1½	— ⅛
20¼	8¼	Dlm Fd .30a	5	24	9	9	9	
57⅝	15⅝	DTalEz .05e	15	7	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— 1⅛
21⅞	18⅝	Depslr 1.25	7	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
34	18⅝	Deseret Ph	25	18	27½	27	27	
5⅛	2⅛	Detecto Scal		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
47½	13½	Dev Cp Am	6	10	17½	17	17	— ⅜
15⅞	5	DevonA .05e	4	x9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
14½	7½	DHJ Indust	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	10⅞	DiamM Drll	10	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
5⅞	2⅞	Diebold VC		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28	12	DillardSl .40	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
2¼	⅞	Diodes Inc	10	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅞	2⅝	Discont Fab	9	4	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ¼
16⅞	11⅞	Diversey .52	8	1	14½	14½	14½	
1½	⅜	Divrst In wt		24	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9⅞	4⅝	Dixilyn Cor		4	5⅝	5½	5½	
52¾	25½	Dome Petrl	29	30	36¾	36	36¼	+ ¼
22¾	16½	Domrar .60	13	2	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	8	DownyS .15e	3	1	8	8	8	
6⅛	1⅞	Drew Natl	45	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅞	DrexU 2.21e		3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
15⅝	6⅝	Driver Harr	4	10	11⅞	11	11	— 1
12½	5½	DrFair .40b	10	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2 7-16	Dunlop .08e	8	6	2½	2 7-16	2 7-16	—1-16
8⅞	8	DuplxPd .16	4	1	8½	8½	8½	
3⅝	1⅝	Duraloy Co		9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
15⅞	8½	DorTst .23b	12	13	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Dynalectn	23	46	4	3¾	4	— ⅛
10¼	4⅝	Dynell .48t	9	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛

E

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12	9⅛	E Sysstm .80	5	16	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	9	ErlScheb .36	13	34	16⅛	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Earth R .12	19	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
28¼	11⅞	EasonOil .30	12	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	
10⅞	3	EstnAir .47t	6	2	4¾	4½	4¾	
11⅛	6	Eastrn Frgt	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Eckmar Cp	12	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
21½	8½	Edginstn O	6	30	10⅛	10¼	10½	
12¼	4	Edmos .13	4	13	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Edo Corp	4	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
9⅛	4½	Edwards .20	13	7	5	5	5	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Egan M .10e		x5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
20⅛	7⅞	EhrnhPh .20	6	18	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Elco Corp	8	1	4	4	4	
8½	5⅞	El Hose .20r	7	3	6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛
17⅞	10½	Electrog .80	6	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Elect Assist	12	22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	¾	Elect Comp		5	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ¼
16⅞	5¼	Electrn Eng	8	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
34⅝	16½	ElectrnA .80	13	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
10⅞	3½	Electsp .36t	7	6	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	
3-16	1-16	ElginNat wt		5	1-16	1-16	1-16	
22	13¾	Elk Horn .88	14	5	15	14¾	15	+ ½
16	6⅝	El Tronics	8	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Empress Int	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅝	1⅝	EquityNat		32	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Ero Ind		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4¾	2¾	Espey Mfg		5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
12⅞	5⅛	Esq Rad El	4	2	7⅜	7	7	— ¼
4¾	2⅝	Essex Chem	6	19	3	3	3	
17¼	6⅝	Etz Lav .09e	8	6	9	9	9	— ¼
17½	7⅝	EvanAr .10b	9	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
35⅝	13	Excalinv Co	16	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	

F

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	3	Fab Ind	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅝	8⅝	FabrCe .03e	8	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
15½	8	FairNbl .15r	5	1	9½	9½	9½	
11¼	5¼	Falcon Sbd	12	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
18¼	6	Fam Dol Str	13	15	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15¼	5⅛	Fash Fa .32t	8	27	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ½
3	1⅝	Fed Resrces		27	2⅛	2	2	
21⅝	12⅞	FedMrt .40e	5	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
16	8⅝	Felmont Oil	9	15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
12½	5⅝	Felsway .32	5	x2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Fibrebrd wt		25	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅜
44⅝	25	FidelG 3.25e	7	31	26⅞	26	26¼	— ⅜
19¼	4¼	FidelcGr wt		9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ½
13⅝	8½	Film Cp .06	6	13	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Filmways		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	6⅝	FlitDyn .01e	8	5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ¼
31⅞	11⅝	FinSanB .20	4	20	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	9⅝	FinGen .24b	6	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
17	14⅞	Fst Conn 1a	11	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
25	19½	Fst Dn 2.06e	9	5	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	1¾	Fst Denv wt		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Fst Hartfrd	15	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
25	11¼	FstS&LS .40	4	4	11¾	11½	11¼	— ¼
24	9½	FschP 1.11t	8	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
9⅝	2½	Flagglnd .12	7	29	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
7	4⅛	Flagstaff	7	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
8⅛	1½	Flock Ind		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10¼	6¼	Fla Rock In	6	15	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
25¾	8¼	FlyTiger wt		15	13⅛	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Foodram Sp		11	2½	2½	2½	
110¼	93½	Ford Can 3a	6	y250	95½	95	95½	— ¼
12	7½	Forest C .17	12	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
22⅞	9¼	FoxStaP .28	9	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	8	FPA Corp	5	29	8	8	8	
9⅞	6½	FrankRl .76	12	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
12⅝	6⅝	FrankNu .32	8	6	7	7	7	— ⅛
21⅞	14⅛	Fresnillo .40	11	30	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
3½	1⅞	Friend Frst	14	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅞	Frier Ind	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
25½	12	Frigitronic	28	48	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
8⅛	5⅝	Frontier Air	5	52	5½	5⅝	5⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	FrontAir wt		9	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛

G

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅞	6¾	Gabriel .43t	7	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
6⅞	5¼	Galaxy Cpt	6	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
16	8¼	Garan .26a	4	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Garbeer AL	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅝	7¼	Garcla Corp	8	1	7½	7½	7½	
4⅝	2¾	GavlrNtl .20	4	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	4¼	Gaynor Staf	5	17	4½	4¼	4½	
2⅝	1⅝	Gen Bulldrs	27	2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
37¼	14⅝	G Cinma .40	10	20	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	GenEduc Sv	4	4	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	G Empl .04e	8	4	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	+ ¼
7¾	3⅛	G Housewar	3	12	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	
9¾	6	Gen Interlor		4	6¾	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	G Phyw .01e		7	2	1⅞	2	
6⅛	3⅝	Gen Recrat	6	12	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	
11⅞	5	Gen Resrch	6	5	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	— ¼
12⅝	4⅝	Genge Inc	7	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
4	1½	Genisco Tch	14	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ¼
23	6½	Geon Ind	10	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Garber Sci	25	12	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	GiantYel .40	14	60	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ¼
2⅝	¾	Gil bertCos		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Glading .13t	7	32	4¼	4½	4½	
17	16	GlatfltrP .88	8	4	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
8½	5½	Gln Ger .20r	4	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10¾	8⅛	GlenDls .42t	12	2	9½	9½	9½	
12¾	7¼	Glover Inc	5	2	8½	8¼	8½	
8⅝	5¼	Gidlatt .36	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
27	16	Golden Cycl	13	3	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅜
14	4	GoodLS .10e	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅝	4⅛	Goodrich wt		14	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Gorin Strs	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9½	3	Gouldinc wt		7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
10	8¼	Gould T .81e	9	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	27	Grainger .27	20	13	35	35¾	35¾	
12	4½	Grand Auto	7	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	2¼	Granite Mst		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11	5½	GrasVa .16e	11	13	10	10	10	
13⅝	6⅛	GrayMf .04r	7	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	GreatAm In		21	⅞	13-16	13-16	+1-16
4¼	2½	GtBasin Pet	37	113	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
9⅝	6½	GtLkCh .05c	11	49	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅝	GtScotS .39t	6	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25½	4⅛	Greenm .92t	4	x77	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	GREIT 1.20	10	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3	GryhdC .20e	6	21	3⅞	3¾	4	+ ⅜
32½	17⅝	GRI Cp .06	20	8	23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
11	6⅛	Grow C .32b	7	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
4⅝	2⅝	Gruen Ind	15	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	1	GSC En .05e		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11½	3⅝	GuardMt wt		7	6	5¼	5¼	— ¼
21⅛	15⅞	GlfMR 2.11e	9	21	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
2⅞	1	GulfMRlt wt		9	1⅛	1	1	
15½	5⅞	GulfRep Fin	2	18	6½	6⅜	6½	
20½	15⅝	Glf SM 2.29e	7	20	18⅛	17½	18	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Gulf SoM wt		5	1½	1½	1½	
35	20	Glfstrm LD	9	18	20⅝	23	23¼	— ⅛

H

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	3⅝	Hallcft Hom	22	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	
10½	7⅛	HallsMol .40	5	1	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅜	Hampsh .29t	4	11	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
10	4½	Hamptin .32	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅞	4	Hanvr Plan	15	5	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
11½	8½	HanvrSh .55	5	1	10	10	10	
35	22⅝	Harland .15	27	x7	24½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9¼	Hart Alf .40	8	15	12½	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
11⅞	2⅝	Hartfld Zdy	3	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
36½	19½	HartzMt Cp	35	12	28⅛	28½	28½	—
2⅞	1⅝	Harvey Strs	5	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
12¼	5	Hasbro Ind	8	1	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
4¾	1⅞	HaydnS .05p		4	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
11⅛	4¼	Health Chm	7	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	1¾	Heinick Inst	10	13	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
15⅞	11¼	Heim 1.34e	7	20	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	9⅛	Her Mal .48	5	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	
13½	6⅝	HerfiJo .24a	13	147	15	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
11⅞	5	HIG Inc	27	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10½	6½	HiShear Cp	35	96	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Highlnd Cap		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅝	3	Hillhaven	8	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Hiptronics	6	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	2⅛	Hofmn Ind	7	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
49½	42	Holling 1.60	22	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅝
2⅛	1	Holly Corp	22	12	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
47½	35½	HomeOA .50	38	9	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
45	36	HomeOB .50	35	1	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	— ½
23	15⅝	HormelG .31	11	12	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
10	5½	Horn Hardrt		10	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	9¾	Hoskins 1	5	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
22½	17⅝	HospM 2.08e	8	9	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
3	1	HospMtg wt		12	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	13	Hosp Mtr In	9	1	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
25¼	15¼	Hotel I 2.10e	8	5	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	House Ron	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
11½	6¼	House Vf .32	8	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
39⅞	20⅝	Houst Oil M	27	74	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— 1¼
1¾	1⅛	Howell Ind	6	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
53	33½	HubellA 1.08	14	4	39⅛	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
53½	33⅝	HubellB 1.08	14	4	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—
79½	50¼	Hub pfA1.75		2	58⅛	58¼	58¼	— 1½
6	2⅝	Hudson Gen		13	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
19¼	6½	Huffmn .40e	6	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
8⅞	3	HuntHll .42t	5	6	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
25¾	18¾	HuskyOil .15	18	88	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
11⅞	4	Hycel Inc		19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	15⅞	HygFd 1.23t	8	31	25⅝	24	25⅝	+ 1½

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High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅛	12½	ICB Corp	12	6	14	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Imper Ind	4	4	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
49⅝	35¼	Imp Oil .60	32	67	42	41⅝	41⅝	

(Continued on next page.)

Ashland Oil's 3rd Quarter 39% better than last year's record.

Sales and earnings up, dividend increased.

In the 3rd quarter ended June 30, Ashland Oil reported revenues of $518 million, and net income of $22.3 million—equal to 89 cents per share. This represents an increase of 39% over the same period in fiscal 1972—until now, the best 3rd quarter in the company's history. Ashland's annual dividend on common stock was increased from $1.20 to $1.30 per share.

Consolidated figures for the first nine months of the year show revenues of $1.4 billion, and net income of $60.8 million—equal to $2.40 per share. At this point in time, it appears that results for fiscal 1973 will set new records for the second year in a row.

Ashland Chemical on way to record year.

Following strong earnings improvement in fiscal 1972, and a 43% increase in profits for the first six months of 1973, this division's 3rd quarter profits continue to move ahead. Sales of polyester resins increased by 99%. Carbon black and synthetic rubber volume increased by 14%. The Foundry Products Division's sales increased 34%, led by a 100% gain in the sale of patented Isocure® resins. Ashland Chemical researchers have now discovered a new family of compounds called aminimides which appear to have significant commercial applications.

Ashland Canada increases production and profits.

For the 3rd quarter of fiscal 1973, Ashland Canada's net income was 18% ahead of last year's. The company is currently producing crude oil at the rate of 22,900 barrels a day versus 16,400 a year ago. Ashland Canada has 3.8 million net acres of petroleum and natural gas rights in western Canada, the Northwest Territories, the Arctic Islands and eastern Canada offshore areas. Ashland Canada is continuing its outstanding record of finding and developing reserves at low costs with participation in 223 wells scheduled during the current year.

Ashland Resources profits from record backlog.

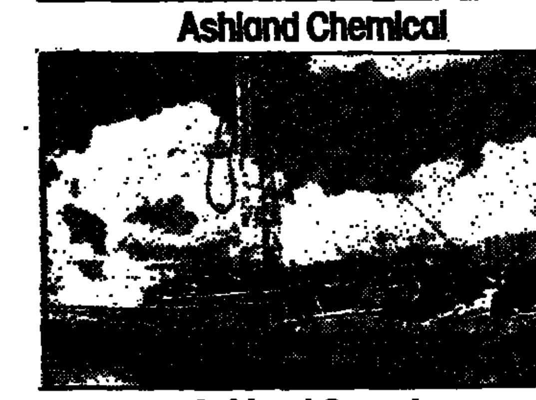
The road construction and construction materials operations continue at near record levels despite the prolonged bad weather in many areas. With a record backlog of contracts, the outlook for the remainder of the year is excellent. Arch Mineral Corporation, a 45%-owned affiliate, recently opened its seventh coal mine. Production will be sold under long-term contract to electric utilities.

Ashland Petroleum responds to energy crisis.

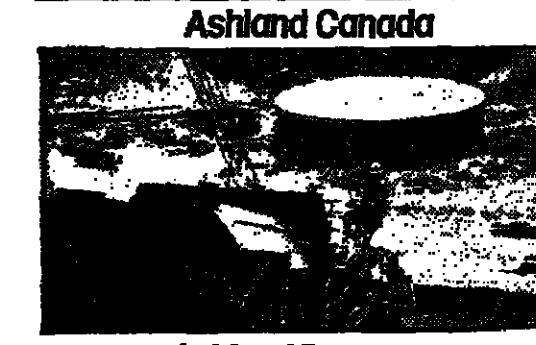
Ashland Petroleum's 3rd quarter activities were at record levels—reflecting continuing efforts to help meet the nation's increasing energy needs. Refinery runs averaged 337,000 barrels a day for the first nine months, an 18,700 barrel a day increase over the same period last year. Valvoline motor oil sales and profits continue at a record-setting pace. Ashland Petroleum continues to be the largest supplier of gasoline to independent service stations, and is making a concerted effort to satisfy the needs of this vital segment of the petroleum industry.

Ashland Exploration

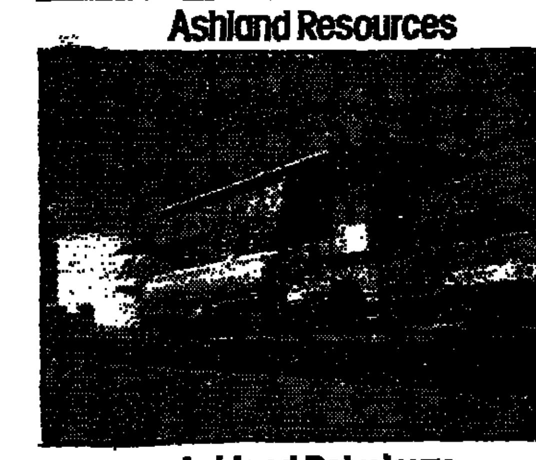
Ashland Chemical



Ashland Canada



Ashland Resources



Ashland Petroleum

A deeper look at Ashland Exploration.

Since 1967, Ashland has been involved in an aggressive exploration program to improve its ratio of crude oil production to *refining capacity—a program that is now* beginning to bear fruit. Domestically, the division has interests in producing oil and gas wells in 21 states, including offshore Louisiana. Major exploration and development activities are under way in the two tracts acquired at the Federal Offshore Louisiana Lease Sale of December 1972. A 28-well development drilling platform is under construction for one of these tracts. Overseas, the division is concentrating on areas where substantial oil and gas reserves are likely to exist—the Persian Gulf, Indonesia, the British North Sea, Venezuela and Nigeria. In Nigeria, a joint venture agreement was recently signed with the Nigerian National Oil Company and exploration will be conducted *on two blocks adjacent to currently producing* fields. Offshore Abu Musa Island in the Persian Gulf, two wells recently tested at the total rate of 110,000 barrels of low-sulfur oil a day. A third well will soon be drilled from a new jackup rig. Ashland Exploration has a 25% interest in the venture. In Indonesia, exploration work is focused on a 36 million-acre Java Sea tract where three gas and two oil discoveries have been tested to date. Further drilling will be required to determine their significance.

We anticipate that exploration and development efforts will continue at a relatively high level in fiscal 1973. *We believe this* investment will help Ashland to continue breaking its earnings records in the years ahead. For a copy of our 3rd Quarter Report, write Ashland Oil International, Inc., Dept. M, 58 St. James St., London S.W.1A 1PR, England.

Ashland

Ashland Oil, Inc., Ashland, Kentucky

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Aug. 20, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$6.88
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$8.53
(w) Amitalia Fund	$8.43
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globvalor	SF65.50
(w) Andrese Equity	Can.$5.38
(w) Apollo(Tempus) Iss.pr.	SF93.38
(l) Apollo Fund S.A.	$37.00
(w) Aries Fund	$32.76
(w) Asca Corporation	DM12.04
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$10.56
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.25
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGN. GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($U.S.)	$3.78
— (w) Fd.Austral.Sterling	Aus.$3.70
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust	Aus.$1.21
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.36
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF917.50
— (d) Conbar	SF884.00
— (d) Grobar	SF716.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF940.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$5.83
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$12.37
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$10.49
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$9.38
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	$50.92
(w) Browninvest	$18.77
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$19.32
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.18
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.27
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.71
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.15
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LP891
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$120.65
(l) Cleveland Offshore Fed.	$885.32
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$8.61
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$11.20
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$9.09
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$602.49
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF93.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF91.00
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF154.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF92.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF280.00
(l) Crosby Fund S.A.	SF6.06
(w) D.G.C.	$54.48
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.00
(d) Delta Multifund	$9.80
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 9,677
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$10.68
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$11.37
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$8.87
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	$50.07
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.29
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$11.19
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$20.85
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$24.88
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$9.73
(d) Fiducem	BF1.127
(d) Finance Union	$10.43
(w) First/Fund	$13.14
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$4.11
— (w) Int'l Min. Petr.Fd.	$9.71
— (l) Austl.Ld&Prop.Fd.	Bah.$11.67
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$38.65
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$78.80
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$63.25
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$25.36
(w) Fonselex Issue Fr.	SF2,448
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF97.70
(d) Fonditalia	$12.03
(d) Fund of Nations	$8.31
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$9.53
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$24.33
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	Berm.$6.56
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l.	$3.15
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV	$4.632
(w) Hedged Investors	$10.870
(l) H.O.I.T./Hobet	$31.09
(d) ICOFUND	$12.30
(w) INGROW	$22.21
(d) Interfis	SF377.25
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.90
(d) Interitalia	Lire 8,908
(w) Intermarket Fund	$107.48
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.59
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$5.18
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$51.43
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$10.96
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$18.78
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.66
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$51.95
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$16.81
JARDINE FLEMING	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$77.79
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$49.03
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$31.51
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,637
(w) Keyfund	$7.98
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF.	$10.94
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$71.29
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$19.01
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
++(r) L&B-T 3-way Fd.Ltd	£1.81
++(w) L&B-T Multi-wayFd.	SF496.50
++(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF500.50
(w) Luxfund	$22.48
(r) Marita Fund	$8.88
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.39
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.29
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$7.28
(w) N.A.M.F.	$94.27
(w) Nippon Fund	$37.82
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$8.54
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$11.77
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	[illegible]
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.17
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,049
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF1,881
(d) Rentinvest	LF988
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	[illegible]
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$12.89
— (d) Global Fund	$5.39
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF71.30
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$5.46
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.60
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$6.34
— (d) Share Realty	$12.56
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$6.88
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$5.44
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.32
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$8.73
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF6.61
— (d) I.T.F.	$9.21
(w) SMH I	DM68.20
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,451.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,215.00
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$12.82
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$171.36
(w) Star Fund	$7.09
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.18
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Porfolio	SF445.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF96.28
— (d) Universal Fund	SF108.32
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)	$38.78
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV	$48.56
(w) Tokyo Valor	$16.88
(w) Transpacific Fund	$18.78
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fund	[illegible]
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	[illegible]
+ (r) Overseas (Stg) Ltd.	£13.59
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	[illegible]
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF50.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF94.25
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF93.50
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF137.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF118.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF67.80
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF93.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF449.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF265.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF171.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM18.64
— (d) Europafonds	DM37.39
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.51
— (d) Unirenta	DM40.31
— (d) Unispecial I	DM57.56
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.16
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$10.82
(w) Universal Sav. Equity	Can.$7.89
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$9.88
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,459.48
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,638.15
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$322.84
(w) Worldwide Securities	$37.99
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,611.82

DM—Deutsche Mark; * —Ex-dividend; + —New; NA —Not available; BF —Belgian francs; LF —Luxembourg francs; SF —Swiss francs; + —Offer price; a —asked.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
11⅛	4⅛	IndianHd wt		2	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
57⅞	52½	IndplPL pf 4		290	52½	52½	52½	
3⅞	1	Inflight Svc		16	1⅛	1¼	1⅛—	⅛
16⅝	5½	Instron .05e	8	6	8¼	7⅞	7⅞—	⅝
3⅞	1⅜	Instrum Sys	8	226	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
12½	3⅜	IntegRe .19t	6	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
1¼	9-16	Intl Banknot		85	¾	⅝	⅝+	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Int Foodsvc	6	10	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
6¼	3	InFuneral S	5	23	3⅞	3¼	3¼—	⅛
14⅛	9⅜	IntGenIn .70	6	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
14⅞	5⅛	Int Prot .10	5	2	7	7	7 —	¼
7⅜	3⅛	IntSeaw .22r	5	1	4	4	4 —	⅛
59⅞	19½	IntSyst .06h	23	x2400	47	45⅝	45⅝—	⅜
8⅛	2½	Interphoto		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	¼
12⅞	11	Interway Cp	6	12	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅜
6½	2½	Investm Fla	3	4	3½	3⅜	3½	
36⅝	21⅜	InDiv A 1.80	6	15	23	22⅜	22⅝+	⅜
9⅛	5½	InvDivB .45	6	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
8½	3½	Inv Fund A		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
16⅝	11	InvRIT 1.42e	11	7	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Inv Roy .14e	16	2	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
20⅞	14⅝	Ionics Inc	28	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
10⅞	3⅜	Irvin Indust	7	1	4½	4½	4½	
7½	7⅜	IsraelD .75e		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11⅞	3⅞	Itel Corp	6	41	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛

J-K

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	7⅛	Jacobs Eng	9	7	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
14⅞	5¼	Jamswy .16t	4	11	6	5⅞	6	
10	5½	Jeannette	8	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
24⅞	12¼	Jervis 1.30t	6	25	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
5⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	12	18	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
31⅜	7⅛	Jewelcor	9	41	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
37⅝	18⅝	John Pd .16	30	16	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜—	¼
11	5½	K Tel Intl	8	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4	Kaisr In .17t	5	41	6¼	6½	6⅝—	⅛
5½	1½	Kalvex Inc	6	13	2½	2	2 —	⅛
7½	3⅛	KeneMill wt		2	7	6⅞	6⅞	
37⅞	23⅝	KanebSv 86	8	4	25¼	25	25¼	
34⅞	6⅝	Kaof Brd wt		18	14	13½	13¼—	1
5⅝	2	Kavanau		12	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
14⅞	9¾	Kay Corp	15	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅝	4½	KenwinS .32	4	1	5⅛	5⅞	5⅛+	⅛
23½	12⅛	Kewanee .48	8	x49	12⅝	12	12⅛+	⅛
6⅝	5⅝	Keystin .15e	11	9	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅜
2 15-16	7⅛	Kilemb .15e	11	3	2⅝	2 9-16	2 9-16—	1-16
19⅞	3⅛	*Kilearn Pr*	20	22	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅜
1⅝	⅞	Kin Ark Crp		42	1⅛	1	1	
27½	15	Kirbylnd .44	5	13	18⅛	17⅞	18¼+	⅜
10⅞	4	*Kit Mfg*	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
18¼	6	Kleinerts		1	6	6	6 —	⅛
10½	7⅛	Klikick .50	7	14	9⅝	9⅝	9½+	⅛
27⅛	17⅝	Knicker Toy	8	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	
23	11⅝	Kolmorg .40	10	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
21¾	7⅛	KuhnStr .10	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	

L

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅞	1⅜	LaBarge		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
30⅞	8⅛	Lafey Radio	6	18	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅜
4½	2⅛	LAiglon App	25	94	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Lake Shore	143	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
12⅞	5⅝	LaMaur .35	6	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅛	4⅛	Lane W .24t	4	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅞	4⅝	LaPointe .20	4	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅝	1⅜	Lndmrk Ld	4	3	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
6	2½	Laneco Inc	15	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	¼
16⅝	10⅜	LarwR 1.24e	9	29	11⅜	11⅜	11½	
1⅞	⅝	LarwinR wt		3	¾	¾	¾	
38	11⅜	LCA Cp .11e	6	22	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
11⅛	1½	LCA Cp wt		21	2⅜	2½	2½—	⅛
14	5	LeGran .16	7	3	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
20	9⅝	Lea-Ronu .24	11	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
9⅞	3⅛	Leader Intl		12	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
6½	3⅞	Leadr Hous	5	1	4	4	4 —	⅛
5½	1⅜	Leasc Cp wt	3	46	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
17¾	9	Leath Co .50	5	1	9¼	9¼	9¼+	¼
7⅛	4⅛	Lee Natl	20	5	5	4⅞	5	
20½	8	Leigh Pr .40	5	12	8	8	8	
13⅞	6	Leisure Tec	3	11	6⅝	6½	6½—	¼
55½	35⅜	LernerSt .96	6	19	36¾	36½	36¾+	¼
41⅛	23	LernerSt wt		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
15⅞	8¼	LesFay .32b	6	18	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	LewisBF .20	7	2	9	9	9 +	⅛
4½	1	Libco Corp		15	1	1	1 —	¼
9½	4½	LillAnn .20r	6	1	5½	5¼	5¼—	¼
4⅛	2½	WltyLynn A	5	4	3⅛	3½	3½	+⅛
4⅞	2½	Lincoln Am	25	1	3	3	3	
2⅝	1⅜	Lodge S .05e	29	3	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
19⅛	5⅛	LoewThe wt		40	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
4½	1⅜	Logistic Ind	1	6	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅜
12⅝	8½	LaGenSv .60	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
26½	21⅜	LouisCe 1.08	6	2	21⅛	21¼	21¼—	⅛
4	5⅛	LTVCorp wt		14	3⅛	3	3 +	¼
10⅝	2	Luby Corp		2	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9	2⅛	Lundy Elec	8	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Lynch Corp		4	2⅜	2½	2⅜+	⅛

M

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅛	⅞	Macro Chat		6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
16½	15½	Mc PbS 1.28	9	28	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
8	2⅛	MamMrt .22		13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
11	6	Mansf T .50	7	93	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
		Marindiq B		370	3⅞	3½	3⅝	
10¼	4⅛	Mark Contrl		14	5⅛	5⅛	5½—	¼
9½	4⅛	Marshall Fd	6	2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	
9½	4⅛	Marshal Ind	5	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
13⅛	5½	Masland .40	7	19	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	MaterR .10e	12	4	9⅝	9⅝	9¼—	⅜
10⅞	4⅛	MaulBro .20	9	2	4½	4½	4½	
15⅝	9⅝	Maule I .60e		5	14⅛	13⅞	13½—	½
16½	5	McCulf Oil		108	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
19⅞	13⅛	McDonh .40	6	1	13½	13½	13½—	¼
8⅛	2½	McKeon Cn	5	8	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
5	1½	MDC Corp		15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	¼
15⅞	10⅜	Means FW 1	7	x1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
16¼	8⅞	Medalst .32	5	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
10⅛	3⅝	Medco Jwly	4	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
13	4⅞	Medenco .08	8	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
43½	31¾	MediaGn .54	14	2	36½	36⅛	36½	
7⅜	1½	Mego Intl In		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21	10½	MEM Co .44	5	16	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
12⅛	8	Mercant Ind	7	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
14½	7¼	MerleN .20a	5	7	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Metrocare	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11½	2⅜	Metro Grtg	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
5⅛	3	Mich Genl	3	7	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
4⅞	2½	MichSug .10	37	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
17⅝	10	Midld C .30b	4	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
11⅞	6	Midld Glass	5	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
15	9	MidRub .32e	7	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
19	8¼	MidFlnl .36b	6	16	8⅝	8	8 —	⅜
25⅞	13⅜	Milgo Elect	8	24	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
12¼	7⅛	MillOnx .38t	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
37⅝	18⅜	Mil Roy .20e	13	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜+	⅛
19⅛	11	MoBeef Pkr	4	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6⅞	2⅜	MoKanTx ct		14	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅜
41⅛	16½	Mitchell En	14	2	18⅝	18⅛	18¼—	¼
5⅞	2⅜	Mite Corp	10	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
10⅞	2⅜	MoAmCo Cp	3	55	2⅜	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
9⅝	5⅜	Modern Md	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Mlybden wt		9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12	6⅛	Moog Inc	8	8	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
6½	3½	Morton S .32	8	6	4	4	4 —	¼
6⅞	4	MoltSup .41t	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
9½	3⅜	Mov Star .40	5	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞—	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Movielab		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12½	8⅜	MPB Cp .40	5	12	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
5⅞	1⅞	MPS Intl Cp	17	14	2¼	2	2 +	⅛
15⅛	9⅜	MultiA .04h	2	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7⅜	5⅜	MWA .35r	8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛

N

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Napco Ind	7	7	3	3	3 —	⅛
7⅞	3⅜	Narda Micr	5	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Nat Alfalfa	20	7	4	4	4 —	⅛
2⅜	1	NatBellas H		9	1⅛	1	1⅛	
16⅞	6⅝	N Distr .10e	7	7	8	8	8	
21⅜	12¼	Nat Gen wt		57	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Nat Gr wt n		54	3⅞	3¾	3⅞—	⅛
4⅜	2⅛	NatHlth Ent	10	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
1⅜	½	*Natind wt*		1	⅜	11-16	11-16—	1-16
16⅞	3⅝	NKinney Cp		71	4	3⅞	4	
22½	7⅜	NMedEn .10	6	19	9⅝	9	9 —	⅜
24⅛	9	Nat Paragn	9	17	13½	12½	12½—	⅜
8⅛	4⅜	Nat Silv .20e	3	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
11	6⅛	NatSpin .05e	6	9	7	7	7 +	¼
4	1⅜	Nat System	14	5	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
6½	2⅞	NellDon .35t	43	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10½	4⅛	NelsonL .50t	25	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Neonex .05	5	14	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Nestle LeM	9	5	1½	1½	1½	
52	25¾	NEng Nuclr	28	7	47	46¾	46⅞+	⅛
6⅛	4⅝	NHamp .05e	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1½	⅞	Newidria M	10	42	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
24⅛	13⅝	NMexA .84t	36	1	14	14	14 —	⅛
4	1⅜	Newpark Rs	10	26	2	1⅞	1⅞	
18⅛	7¼	N Proc .35e	15	12	12¼	12	12 —	⅛
15½	10½	NYTimes .60	8	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
8⅝	5	NiagFS .20a	5	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
12¼	4⅛	Noel Indust	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
27¾	22⅜	Norf So Ry	188	3	24¾	24½	24½—	⅜
6⅞	2⅝	Nortek Inc	11	19	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1¾	NoAmMt wt		7	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
15⅛	7⅝	NorAm Roy	31	52	13	12⅞	12⅞	
8⅝	5⅜	NorCdn Oils	19	30	7	6⅞	6⅞—	1-16
29⅜	16⅞	NNGMob wt		9	17⅛	17⅛	17¼—	⅛
7⅛	4½	Novo Corp	4	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
9⅝	4	Nuclear Dat		2	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
25⅞	13½	NumacO Gs	30	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛

O

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42¼	17	Offshore Co	9	2	21¾	21½	21½—	½
5⅝	3⅜	Ohio Art .20	22	8	3⅛	3½	3⅝	
23⅝	16⅜	OhioBrass 1	10	5	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅜
20	9½	Oh Sealy .20	11	5	11½	11½	11½	
25½	15	OCK Cp .88a	5	11	16½	16¼	16¼	
7⅛	3⅞	Olla Ind	5	2	4½	4⅛	4½	
42½	16⅝	OnanCp .30e	7	1	19¼	19¼	19¼—	¼
90⅛	55½	OOkep 5.470	12	z750	89⅛	87⅛	88 +	2
28⅝	7⅜	OpenRd Ind	5	8	11	10⅜	10⅞—	¼
7	2½	Originalas	34	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
19⅝	8½	OriolHo .10h	5	8	12⅝	12⅛	12¼—	⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Ormand Ind	37	6	1½	1⅜	1⅜+	¼
11½	7⅜	OSullivn .50	5	7	7⅝	7½	7½—	¼
21	9	Outdr Sprt 1	8	9	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
20⅞	12⅜	OverhDr .32	9	11	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
11⅛	5¼	OxidFst .30r	12	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6⅝	4	Ozark Airlin	26	9	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛

P-Q

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3½	1⅜	Pac Cst Prp		6	2	2	2	
22½	19¾	PGEapf 1.50		13	20	20	20	
20	17⅛	PGE pf 1.37		3	17½	17⅜	17⅜—	⅜
17⅝	15½	PGRd pf1.25		1	16	16	16	
17	14⅞	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
16	13⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	
31⅞	29	PG 9.2pf2.32		10	29	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
28⅞	26	PG 8.1pf2.04		6	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
27⅛	24⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		5	24⅝	24½	24½—	⅛
8⅞	6⅝	P Hoidg .34	9	x10	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	½
64	54	PacLt pf4.50		z100	55½	55¼	55¼+	¼
61½	52	PacLt pf4.36		z50	56½	55¾	56½+	2½
16¼	13⅝	PNwTel 1.04	9	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
3-32	1-16	PacNw Bt rt		17	3-32	1-16	1-16	
68½	61⅞	*Pac PL pf 5*		z75	63	62⅞	63 +	1⅛
19	8	PacSv L .28	3	5	8⅛	8	8 —	⅜
19⅝	9⅞	Pall Corp	17	12	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
9	3⅞	PalomF .10e	4	10	4⅞	4	4⅞+	⅛
18⅛	14⅝	PaloM 1.70e	8	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
2½	1	PamrMt wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	5½	Pandl Bradf	12	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
7⅞	3⅞	ParaPkg 10	5	10	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
8	5	Park El .26t	7	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Parklan Hos	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	6
13	4	Parkwy Dis	8	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6½	2½	Pat Fash .24	5	13	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
21⅜	11¼	Patagoni Cp	9	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
5⅞	2½	PatPar Pap		8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
13⅝	6½	PatoCG .20e		24	8⅛	7½	7⅝—	⅛
15½	11½	PeaseE .74e		5	14	14	14	
2	1	PeaseEl wt		6	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
11⅞	9⅝	Peal Elder	21	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
11⅜	10½	Pearl T .20a	16	3	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Pamcor Inc	8	4	3½	3⅜	3½—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Penn Dix wt		23	1⅛	1½	1½—	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	PenEng .60a	6	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
13½	11¼	PenRIE 1.18	8	3	12	12	12	
13⅝	7⅝	PepCom .40	6	3	8	8	8	
25⅛	16	PEPI Inc	11	32	23¼	22⅜	22⅜—	⅜
6½	4½	Perini .20e	3	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5	Permaner	17	9	5½	5⅜	5½	
16	4⅝	Periec Corp	9	3	5⅜	5	5 +	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Phil LD .52r	16	191	6⅝	6½	6½	
4⅛	2⅛	Phoenix Sil		45	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅞	4⅝	Pic n Pay St	11	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
9⅞	7	Pioner Plas	8	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
5⅛	2⅛	Pioneer Sys	6	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	4½	Pioneer Tex	5	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
61⅝	26	PitDMo 1.20	11	4	47½	46¼	46¼—	1⅜
21⅞	7½	PizzaCp Am	14	10	10⅞	10¼	10¼—	¼
34½	25	Placr D .30e	22	1	31	31	31 +	⅛
10⅞	3⅜	Plant Ind	15	6	5	5	5 —	⅛
36⅛	17⅝	Plantrnics	12	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1	Plaza Group	5	18	1	1	1	
24½	18⅛	PNBM 2.13e	8	16	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	½
6⅛	1⅜	PNB MR wt		20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅝	2⅜	Pneumo Dy		9	4	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
3½	2⅛	Poloron Pd		18	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
15	8½	Polychr .65t	7	5	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
8⅞	3⅜	Potter Inst		5	4	3⅞	3⅞—	¼
13⅝	6⅝	Prairie Oil	24	1	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
16⅝	12	Pratt Lmb 1	7	4	12¼	12	12¼+	¼
5⅝	3	Pratt Rd .20	6	3	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
11⅛	4⅞	Prel Corp	3	18	5⅞	5	5 —	⅛
33⅞	16⅝	PrenHall .84	12	7	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	
13⅞	3⅝	*Presley Cos*	3	24	5	4⅞	4⅞	
16⅝	6⅝	Prime Equit	9	63	9⅛	8½	8½—	⅞
26⅝	15⅝	Proler Intl 1	6	41	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	⅜
25⅞	14	PrpCT 1.81e	8	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
11	9½	ProvGs .72a	5	1	10¼	10¼	10¼—	¼
28	10	PrudBdg .24	13	8	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	PuntaGrd Is	5	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	
19⅞	10	PutnamS .40	6	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛

R

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
37½	23⅜	RangrO Can	101	21	35	33⅝	33⅝—	1⅜
34⅞	19½	Ransbrg .60	9	10	23⅝	23	23 —	1
7	4⅝	Rath Pack		6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
7	4	Ray Resrcs	11	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	4⅞	RB Indust	7	8	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
19⅛	15½	RealEsI 1.40	12	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15½	12⅞	RltinT 1.53a	11	2	15	15	15	
23½	18⅛	RH RT 2.21e	8	15	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
27⅞	16⅝	Recrion Crp	6	16	23	22⅜	23 +	⅛
3⅛	1½	Reeves Telc	8	22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
9½	7	ReltIFd .78e		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
12	10	Rem Ar .88	7	6	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
2	9-16	RepMtln wt		22	1⅛	1	1	
51	28⅛	RepNat NY	6	20	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅞
68⅜	42⅞	ReschCtl .08	43	26	58⅜	58⅛	58⅛—	⅜
11⅜	5⅝	Reserve OG	13	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Resistfix .30	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
4⅛	1⅞	ResrtsIntl A	10	38	2⅛	2⅛	2½	
4⅛	1⅜	Rest Assoc		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
8⅛	2⅝	Rex Nor .14t		12	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
13⅞	4⅞	Riblet Prod	4	6	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
8⅝	6⅛	*RicoArg Mn*		6	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅛
2½	⅝	Riker Maxs		22	1	⅞	1 +	⅛
20⅝	7⅝	Riley Co	14	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
30¾	20⅛	JloAlgm .40	12	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
18⅞	8½	RisdonM .36	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10	6⅛	RltFinB .24	8	211	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
15⅝	5½	Robino Lad	3	20	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
32½	15⅝	Robintech	19	16	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Roblin Ind	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
14⅛	10	Rockway .80	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
3	1	Rockw Nat		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25	15⅝	Rogers Corp	21	2	20¼	20	20	
8⅛	3½	Roland Intl	3	4	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Rollins Intl	7	19	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Ronco Telep	8	10	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
10⅛	4	Rossmor Cp	4	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
26½	16⅝	Rowan .14	16	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Rowind Inc		2	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Royal Amer		6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
6	3	RoyBch Col	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8⅝	2⅞	RPS Prod		1	3	3	3	
2¼	1⅜	RSC Indust	11	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2½	Ruddick Cp	8	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
3⅝	1⅜	Rusco Ind	18	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5½	2¼	Russeks Inc	5	40	4⅛	4	4⅛—	¼
15½	9⅛	Russl Cp .40	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
33⅞	13⅝	Rust Cft .40	7	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
29⅜	13½	RyanHo .10e	16	55	21	20⅞	20⅞	
7⅛	2⅝	Ryersn Hay		1	3	3	3	

S

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3½	2⅜	*SaffranSy A*	4	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅝	10⅞	StJohnsT .62	4	3	11½	11⅛	11⅞—	⅜
8⅞	4⅞	Salem Corp	15	4	6	5⅞	6	
30⅝	14⅝	Sambo Rest	24	47	18⅞	18⅛	18¼—	⅛
8	5⅛	S Carlo .85r	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
119	110	SDgo pf9.84		1	111	111	111 +	¼
14⅛	13¼	SDie G pf 1		2	13	13	13 —	¼
48	34⅜	San JW 2.04	8	1	37	37	37	
7⅛	2⅞	Sanitas .12	16	12	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2½	Sargent Ind		11	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Saturn Airw	5	7	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
7	3⅝	Savoy Ind		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅝	7⅝	Schenur .20e	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅝	6½	Schick Inc	3	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Schiller Ind	21	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅛	2⅜	Sci Mgt .12e	7	4	2⅜	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
15⅝	6⅛	Scient Atlan	11	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
8⅝	1⅜	Scottex Cp		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35⅝	11⅜	ScottyHo .05	24	6	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜+	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	ScrivBop .32	4	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
20½	14⅝	Scurry Rain	100	57	20⅞	20	20 —	⅜
22	10⅛	Sea Contain	7	2	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	6	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
10	4⅞	Season All	8	16	5⅝	5	5 —	⅝
15⅛	7⅞	Sec Mt 1.28e	7	14	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
2⅜	½	SecMt In wt		7	¾	¾	¾	
15¼	5⅛	Sec Plastics	6	3	6	6	6 +	¼
12½	5⅞	Selas Cp .27	7	6	7⅛	7½	7½+	⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Seligm Asso	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
23½	8⅜	Semtec .48t	8	12	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	⅜
14⅝	4⅛	Service Cp I	5	14	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
13⅝	8⅜	Seton Co .45	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	SGL Ind .45t	6	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
24½	9⅝	Shawin .27h	8	3	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
13⅝	5	ShellrR .05e	5	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
13¼	6⅞	ShndCp .71t	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
11⅛	8⅝	Shnandh Oil	18	20	9	8⅞	9	
16⅝	14⅞	Shn D pf1.25		1	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
35	13⅝	Sherwd Med	9	3	17	17	17 —	⅛
6½	3⅛	Shopwll .26e	35	7	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
16⅝	11½	Showbt .40a	6	4	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
12¼	8⅛	SierrPac .12	3	23	11	10½	10⅝+	⅛
19½	7⅛	Sierracin Cp	17	2	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
18⅝	6	SikesCp .20	10	23	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
8	6⅝	Simkins .50	6	2	7	7	7 +	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Sim Sch .10e	7	9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9	4⅝	Simpixl .37t	6	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
19⅝	11⅞	Simplex Wir		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
3⅛	1⅞	Sitkin SmRf	13	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅝	7⅛	SkyCity Strs	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SMDInd .29t	4	9	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
11⅛	3	Solitron .06	38	36	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
16⅝	7⅝	Sonder Brdc	6	3	10	10	10	
9⅛	6⅝	Sorg Paper	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
38⅛	10⅝	Soundsn .40	7	36	18	17⅝	17⅞—	⅛
10⅞	6	SoestCs .80e	9	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
116½	108¼	SCE pf8.96		1	110	110	110 +	1
105⅛	97⅛	SCE pf7.58		10	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝—	⅛
20⅛	18⅛	SC35.8pf 1.45		19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
22¼	16⅝	SC 5.2pf 1.30		14	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	⅜
17	15	SC 4.7pf 1.19		1	15½	15½	15½+	⅛
14½	12⅛	SC 4.0pf 1.02		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
67⅛	46⅛	Sou Roy 1.20	32	17	62	61	61⅛+	⅛
24½	8	Specify Rest	6	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Spelzmn Ind	3	9	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅞	7⅜	Splantex .68	4	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅛
14½	7⅜	SSP Ind .22r	6	2	9	9	9	
18	12¼	StdAllian .80	5	1	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Std Containr	5	4	2½	2⅝	2½	
17⅛	14⅞	StdCoose .90	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
25¼	7⅜	SidMotA .42	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
23½	20⅝	Sid Prod	5	11	22½	22	22 —	⅛
28¼	20⅝	St Shrs 1.63t		4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
20⅛	14⅛	Slange .20	16	1	15	15	15 —	⅛
4⅛	3	Stardust Inc	10	12	3	3	3	
10⅛	8	StarSmk .60	6	1	9	9	9 +	⅛
24½	10⅝	Statham Ins	12	16	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Steiber Ind	10	17	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
1½	¾	Stellar Ind		6	¾	¾	¾+	⅛
37⅛	16⅝	Stepn Ch .28	10	x17	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
2⅛	1	Sterl Electr	8	13	1⅝	1¼	1¼—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Sterl Extru	7	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	3	SterlPre .28t	6	8	3⅝	3½	3½	
7⅝	3	Stevcoknit	4	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
20½	13⅝	StopShop .90	6	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
18⅞	6⅛	STP Cp .60	6	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Strattn Grp	9	8	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅛	3⅜	Struth Wells	16	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1	Summit Org	3	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	SurCllyl .25	7	2	6	6	6 —	⅛
7	4⅛	SupFdSv .20	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12⅛	4⅞	Sup Ind Intl	4	18	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
38⅝	16⅝	Superscop	9	104	33⅛	32	32⅛—	⅞
9	3⅝	Susquhana		12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Susqu pf.75k		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
8⅞	2⅞	Synalloy	8	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
707	46⅛	Syntex .40	29	693	89⅛	86⅛	86¼—	2⅝
8⅝	2⅛	System Eng	14	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛

T

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅛	11⅜	Tasty B .86a	7	1	12	12	12 —	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3	1⅜	Techl Tape	9	33	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅛	1⅞	Technitrol	15	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30	24⅛	Tejon R .20a	28	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
27⅝	14⅛	Telefix 1.29t	6	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
3⅛	⅜	Telex Cp wt		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛	2½	Tenna Corp		14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
2⅝	1	Tenney Eng		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	2⅞	Tensor Cp	5	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
25	13⅛	Teradyn Inc	23	3	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
25⅜	11⅛	TesoroPt wt		22	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
8	3⅛	Texasint Co	9	10	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
68⅛	58	TxPL pf4.56		z25	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Texster	4	2	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
11⅝	6⅛	Thriftmrt .05	7	5	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
7	4⅛	Tiffanyl .10r	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Timple .10e	4	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
9⅛	2⅞	Timus Opt		4	3	3	3	
25⅝	6½	Tokheim .35	8	1	9	9	9	
11⅛	3⅝	Tolchin Inst	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
24⅛	7	ToppsG .20e	9	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
18	6	TotalPet NA	11	13	7 15-16	7⅝	7⅝—	3-16
20⅞	13½	Total pf.70		2	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
8	3½	TownCnt .20	6	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	6	Tracor Inc	6	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅝	5	TranLux .35	20	22	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Treadw .31t	7	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
9⅛	5	TriStMtr .12	5	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2 7-16	TubosM .23e	8	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
12⅛	4½	Turbodyne	17	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
28½	18⅝	Turnr C 1.20	6	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
13⅛	5⅝	TwinFair In	5	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
14⅝	5⅞	Tyco Labs	73	23	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛

U-V

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅛	⅞	UIP Corp	7	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
25⅝	10	Uninvest .60	4	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
27½	19½	UnaTr 2.38e	8	12	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2	Unam Tr wt		4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
2⅛	2 3-16	Un Asb Inc		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1	UnBrand wt		12	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18⅛	16⅝	UnCosF .82t	9	5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
12⅛	5⅛	Un Dollar St	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
6⅞	4	UnNat Corp		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
1½	5-16	UnNatCp wt		1	½	½	½	
11	⅞	Un Nat pf.70		11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
19⅞	7⅝	UnP Dy .40a	5	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	
32⅝	25⅝	USBnT 2.19e	15	4	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
7⅝	4⅞	US Cer .10e	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
19⅛	6⅝	US Filter	12	18	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
27⅛	16⅛	USLsR 1.75e	13	11	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
10⅞	4⅝	US Radium	6	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
12⅛	6½	US Reductn	6	2	11⅛	11	11	
14⅛	8⅛	USRubR .54	8	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
29⅛	14⅝	Unitek Corp	11	11	15½	14½	14½—	1
31	16½	Unity Buy S	15	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	Un Cont .04t		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅞	4⅛	Univ Resrcs	79	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Univ Sav .26	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
22⅝	11½	UrisBldg wt		13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
13⅞	9⅝	Utah IdS .40	25	2	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7	4	UVInd wt		33	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛—	½
7⅛	3⅛	Val DOr Ind	7	1	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅝	8	VallesSt .95t	9	11	8	8	8	
6½	3⅞	Valley Mtnl	36	6	5½	5⅛	5½	
24⅛	9½	Valmac .40b	3	39	19⅛	18	18 —	1⅜
4⅞	3⅞	Valspar .24	7	4	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
11⅞	8⅛	VanDorn .28	7	16	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Verit Indust	12	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Vernitron	9	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	1½	Vertipil Inc	11	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅞	4	Vesely Co	27	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	2⅛	Viatech Inc		16	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1½	Viewlex		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅛	6⅛	Viking Genl	3	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
9⅛	4	Vikoa Inc	69	10	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
17⅛	5½	Vintage Ent	3	41	5⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5	VLN Corp	6	38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Voplex .68	5	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5⅝	4⅞	Vulc Inc .30	6	x	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛

W-Y-Z

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	4⅛	WabMag .10	11	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
17⅝	6⅛	Wacknht .28	8		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Wainoco Oil	18	30	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
22⅛	10½	WardCR Dg	21	32	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
14	3½	WarC pfC.65		41	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
37	18⅛	WasPslB .40	8	10	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
15	12⅝	WasRIT 1.04	12	6	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
8	4	Wallco Ent	4	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
27⅛	12⅛	WellsNat Sv	20	21	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
22⅛	10⅝	WestChP .72	9	11	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Wegiats Pif		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
6⅛	4	Wesln Decal	22	19	6⅛	6	6 —	3-16
2⅝	⅛	Wstrn Orbis		11	1	1	1	
15⅛	5⅝	Westran Ind	8	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
11⅛	6⅛	Whitaker .34	5	1	8	8	8	
4⅛	2⅛	Whitehal Cp	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	⅛	Whitakr wt		10	15-16	15-16	15-16	
2½	1	Wichita Ind		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅝	7⅝	Wmhous .20	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	WltshrO .20t	12	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	7⅞	WilsonCo .80	7	x1	9	9	9	
5⅛	3	WilsonBr .30	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅛	7⅛	Winklmn .40	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅞	3½	Winston Mil	5	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
16	4	WolfHB .24	7	8	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Wolv Ind .32	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
22	7½	Wood In .72t	5	8	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
13	4⅝	Woodmoor	4	11	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
12½	6⅛	Worces Cont	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
12⅝	9	Work Wr .60	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
16⅝	7	Wrather Cp	72	4	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
1⅝	13-16	Wright Har		44	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
10⅛	3½	WTC Air .10	9	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
40⅛	13	WUI In .20e	8	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Wyle Labs	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
29⅞	8	Wynn Intl	6	30	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
18⅛	10	WymBan .40		3	10⅝	10½	10 —	⅛
17⅝	11⅛	Yates Ind	8	30	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
4⅞	3⅛	Zero Mfg	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	3⅝	ZimHom .24	11	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	70
Albert Heijn	117.50
Algembank	320.50
Amrobank	75.80
A'dam	226.50
Fokker	32.50
Heineken	279
H.V.A.	93
Holland-Am	189
Hoogovens	68.30
K.L.M.	98
Philips new	49
Robico	228
Rolinco	152.2
Royal Dutch	106.40
Unilever	120.60
Van Ommer	355.50
Var.Mach	170.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,780
Brux.Lamb	2,820
Cock-Ougree	1,268
Electrobel	6,970
GB Enterpr	2,820
Hoboken	5,000
Petrofina	7,410
Ph.Gevaert	1,450
Soc.Générale	3,090
Solvay	2,835
Un.Minière	1,750

Frankfurt

AEG	97.50
BASF	133
Bayer	111.50
Commerzbk	175.50
Cont.Gummi	86.50
Daimler-Benz	343
Demag	142
DeutBank	246.60
DresdeBank	184.50
Gels Aktien	101.50
Hoesch	50.10
Karstadt	339
Kaufhof	221
KHD	88.50
Lufthansa	59
Mannesmann	164
Metallgesell	211
Neckermann	111
Rheinstahl	166
RWE new	124.50
Schering	431
Siemens	235
Thyssen	60.30
Veba	115
Volkswagen	126.50

*Ex Dividend.

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.93
Anglo-Amin	32.00
BarclayBank	3.60
BeachamGr	2.68
BICC	1.38
Boots	2.70
Bowater	1.58
Brit.mTob	2.62
Brit.Oxyg	0.65
Brit.Pet	5.02
BLMC	0.26½
Burmah	4.22
Cadbury Schw	0.62½
Charterea	2.08
Courtaulds	1.33
Dagsafont	0.10
DeBeerD	3.90
Decca Rec	3.26
Distillers	1.92
Dunlop	0.88
El Musiind	1.53
FreeSGed	9.40
GEC	1.41
GKN	3.15
GlaxoGr	3.52
GtUni St(A)	2.29
Guinness	1.38
Hawker-Sidd	3.55
Hudson-Bay	8.90
ImpChem	2.44
Imps	0.88½
Mar&Spen	2.61
MetalBox	2.57
Nichols	0.72
Plessey	1.07
RandMines	2.53
Rank Org (A)	4.22
RoyalDutch	19.50
R.T.Z.	2.45
Shell	2.81
Thorn (A)	4.10
Tube Invest	3.90
Union Cor	3.48
Vickers	1.43½
War L3½	£31⅞
West Deep	7.95
West Drief	17.25
West Hold	17.25
West Min	1.50
Woolworth	0.74
ZCI	0.73½

Milan

Bastogi	1,847
Erba	13,500
Ercole Marell	925.50
Fiat	2,536
Finsider	369
Generali	70,750
IFI	5,980
Italgas	905
Italsider	544
LaRinas	290
Montedis	868
Olivetti	1,671
Pirelli	1,425
SniaVisco	2,199
Terni	209.75

Paris

AirLiquide	285
Alimentaire	173
BSN	1,220
Carrefour	3,876
Cim.Lafarge	226
Citroën	77
Cie.Bancaire	600
CFP	223.50
CGE	450
Ferodo	514
GerDanone	327.40
L'Oréal	2,561
Mach.Bull	61.60
Michelin	1,799
Moet Henn	1,212
Moulinex	5,370
Nickel	71.60
Paribas	211.90
PUK	137.10
Penarroya	61.50
Perrier	328
Peugeot	448
Rh.Poulenc	166
St.Gobain	185.20
Suez	348.80
Télémécaniqu	962
Thomson	245.50
Usinor	111.10
Wendel	32.70

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,070
B.Boveri	930
Ciba-Geigy	1,565
Cr.Suisse	3,450
Fischer	905
HoffRocheb	131,550
Nestlé	3,925
Sandoz	3,090
Sté B.Suisse	3,450
Sulzer	3,030
U.B.Suisses	3,950

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 8¼-81	95½	96½
Am.Brands 8-81	96½	98
Anglo-Am 7½-87	86¼	87¼
Amax 8-76	98¼	99¼
Amax 8¼-86	97	100
ASEA 8½-86	96½	97½
Ashland 8-87	92¼	93¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93	94
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98	99
B.N.P. 8¼-77	100½	101½
Barclay 8¼-86	98	99
Beecham 8¼-86	95	96
BICC 7¾-87	89½	90½
Borg Warn 8-79	96½	98
Borregaard 8¼-86	98½	99½
CN PTT 8-86	95	96
Carlsberg 8¼-86	97	100
Carrier 8-87	93	94
C. Lafarge 8¼-86	99½	100½
C.F.E. 8-87	87½	88½
Com Union	97¼	98¼
Cont Oil 7-80	91¼	92¼
Conoco 8-86	93¼	94¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93½	94½
Copen City 8-84	95½	97
Copen Coun 7¾-87	88¼	89¼
Copen Tel 8¼-86	96	97
Corning 8¼-86	98	99
Cut Ham 8-87	93½	94¼
Denmark 8-87	102	103
Denmark 7¾-90	87½	88½
Dow Cor 8¼-86	98½	99½
Dupont 7¾-78	96	97
E.D.F. 8¼-86	99½	100½
E.I.B. 7½-84	92	94
E.I.B. 8¼-86	99½	100½
E.I.B. 7½-88	92	93
Esso 7¾-78	96½	97½
Esso 8-86 Nov	96¾	97¾
Escom 8¼-86	95	96
[illegible] 8½-86	93¼	96¼
Ford 8-81	98¼	99¼
GenMills 8-86	93½	94½
GenMot 8¼-78	100¼	101¼
GenMot 8¼-86	103	104
Grinnell 8¼-87	95	96
Grolier 8¼-86	94	95
GTE 8¼-86	94¼	95¼
Guar Roy 8-87	92½	93½
Haas 8-78	96	97
Hale 8¼-86	100¾	101¾
Hambros 7¾-87	92	93
Helsinki 8¼-86	98½	99½
Hill Samuel 8½-86	98	99
Iceland 8-87	89¾	90¾
I.C.I. 7½-92	87	88
I.N.I. 8-87	89½	90½
Ireland 8¼-89	92	93
I.S.E. 8¼-86	94½	95½
Intl Util 8¼-82	97¼	98¼
Kimberley 8½-86	98½	99½
Klein Ben 8½-87	95	96
Lyons 8¼-86	97¼	98¼
Metro Est 8¼-86	96⅝	97⅝
Monsanto 8¼-85	101½	102½
Mount Isa 8¼-86	95¾	96¾
Newfoundld 8½-86	97	98
Nickel (Le) 9-86	100	101
NorgKomBk 7½-8	86¾	87¾
Ontario 8¼-86	97	98
Oslo 8¼-84	96½	97½
Otis Elv 8¼-86	101½	102½
OwensCorn 9-86	102½	103¼
Pekema 8¼-86	97½	98½
Pennwalt 8-86	92½	93½
Petronor 8½-86	96	97
PhilMorris 8-78	100¾	101¾
PhilMorris 8½-86	100¼	101¼
Plessey 8-86	94	95
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98¾	99¾
Queensld 8½-86	95½	96½
Ralston 7½-87	89½	90½
Rank 8¼-86	99½	100½
Richardson 8½-85	100¾	101¾
S.A.S. 8-88	94	95
Scott 8¼-86	100¾	101¾
Shell 8-86	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87	90	91
Sth Africa 8-87	89½	90½
Sybron 8-87	91½	92½
Textron 7¾-87	88½	89½
Tramamer 8½-86	94½	95½
Transocean 8-86	93½	94½
Transocean 8-84	95½	96½
Transocean 7½-87	89½	90½
T.R.W. 8¼-86	97½	98½
Union Oil 7-79	92¼	93¼
Union Oil 7½-87	90¼	91¼
Utah 8-87	91½	92½
Volvo 8-87	93	94
Welcome 8½-87	93¼	94¼
Will Glyn 8¼-87	94¼	95¼
Amoco 5½-84	110	111
Apco 6-89	68½	70½
Alusuisse 4¾-87	87	89
Amer Can 4¾-88	74	75½
Am Tob 5¼-88	101½	103
Ashland 5-88	89	90
BroadHale 4¾-87	91	92½
Chevron 5-88	110	111½
Chrysler 4¾-88	63	64½
Chrysler 5-88	71	72½
Cont Tel 5½-88	100½	101½
Cumminsin 6¼-86	96¼	97¼
Dart Ind 4¾-87	104½	105½
EastKodak 4½-88	148	149½
Fedders 5-92	69½	71
Firestone 5-88	89	90
Ford 5-83	90½	91½
Ford 6-86	96½	97½
GenElec 4¼-85	104	105
GenElec 4¼-87	99¾	100¾
Can Foods 4¾-82	84	85
Gillette 4¾-82	100½	101½
Halliburt 4¾-87	130	131½
Honeywell 6-86	107½	110½
I.S.E. 5-88	79	80½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	86	87½
J. Logan 4¾-83	83	84
LTV 5-88	49	51
MarMidland 5-88	87	88½
Mass Mut 6¾-87	83½	85
Miles 4¾-93	95	96
Morgan JP 4¼-87	122	123
Motorola 4¾-83	133½	135
Murphy Oil 5-89	130½	132
Nabisco 5¼-88	98	99½
Owens Ill 4½-87	96½	97½
PanAm 5¼-88	66	67½
Penney JC 4¾-87	100½	101½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	112½	114
R.C.A. 5-88	85½	86½
Revlon 4¾-87	103½	104½
Revlon 4¾-87	94¼	95¼
Reynolds M 5-88	68	69½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	96½	97½
Texaco 4½-88	87½	88½
UnCarb 4¾-82	87½	88½
WarnLam 4½-87	106	107

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-88	62	63½
Amexco 4¼-87	113½	115
Am Mot 6-92	95	97

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	96.16	89.84	115.17
Previous	96.16	89.83	116.02

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 20, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3397	Abitibi	$12½	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
1010	Acklands	$11½	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
710	Acres Ltd	$14	13⅝	13⅝	
4000	Agnico E	515	500	515	+20
100	Agra Ind	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
3837	Alta Gas T	$12⅛	11⅞	12	
500	Alta Nat	$19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
940	Algo Cent	$15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
200	Alliance B	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1590	Alminex	690	675	680	—10
3640	Asco Ind	$13⅛	13	13	
1763	Bank N S	$34⅝	34¼	34¼	
205	Baton B	$10	10	10 —	⅛
6905	Bell Canad	$40⅝	40⅛	40⅛—	½
250	Bellm	$15½	15⅝	15⅝+	½
1700	Block Bros	285	280	283	— 5
620	Bovis Cor	220	220	220	
4961	BP Can	$16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
500	Bralor Res	225	225	225	
1728	Bramalea	495	490	490	+10
403	*Brameda*	59	59	59	
2760	Brenda M	765	750	750	—10
575	BC Forest	$19	19	19	
791	BC Phone	$51⅛	51	51	
932	Brunswk	500	495	500	
1305	Burns Fds	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	
600	Cal Pow	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	⅛
6365	Camflo	800	775	800	+50
255	Campeau	$8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
533	Can Perm	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
7725	C Tung	245	240	240	
940	C Cablesy	$15⅛	15½	15½—	⅛
4352	C Imp Bank	$29⅞	29½	29⅝+	⅛
450	CIL	$14½	14½	14½—	⅛
6325	Cdn Tire A	$50½	49½	49⅝—	1
400	C Utilies	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
350	Cassiar	$11	11	11	
940	Celanese	465	455	460	+10
7500	Chemalloy	320	315	315	—10
408	*Chieftan D*	$11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
20	CHUM	$9	9	9	
578	C Holiday 1	$9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
400	Con Bldg	275	275	275	
3100	C Rambler	365	350	365	+ 5
850	Con Distrb	$23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
1995	Cons Gas	$15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
325	Conwest	515	510	510	
3100	Craigmt	775	755	755	—20
1500	Crush Intl	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
306	Denison	$38	38⅝	38⅝	
3200	Dicknsf	350	345	350	+10
1075	*Dofasco*	$28¼	28	28¼	
1330	Dom Store	$15⅛	14⅝	15	
1900	Dylex L A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
250	Electro Hd	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
600	Emco	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3353	Falcon C	$14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
170	Falcon	$77½	77½	77½	
600	Fed Ind Ltd	$6½	6⅝	6⅝	
400	Francana	990	970	970	—30
25	Fraser	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
200	Fruehauf	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3950	Gnt Mascr	310	300	310	+ 5
3200	Gibraltar	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
185	Goodyer	$23¼	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
725	Granduc	390	385	390	
200	Granisle	$11	11	11 —	⅛
825	Gt COllsds	825	800	805	+20
647	GL Paper	$24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	—1⅛
200	Gr Plains	$29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
311	Greyhnd	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
1295	Guar Trst	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	
2550	Hawker S	460	450	460	
362	Hays Dna	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	½
5300	Houston O	345	330	330	—20
680	HB Oil Gas	$50½	50	50½+	½
1285	Huron Eri	$27½	27	27½+	¼
2275	IAC	$17	16⅞	17	
700	Inland Gas	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2375	Intpr Pipe	$23	22½	22½—	⅛
200	Int Mogul	$13½	13½	13½	
225	Inv Grp A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
2200	Kaiser Re	325	315	325	— 5
9100	Kaps Tran	$6⅛	6	6	
420	Kelsey H	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
1597	Kerr Add	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
550	Koffler	$6⅛	6	6⅛	
375	Labatt	$26⅝	26⅛	26½+	⅛
200	Laura Sec	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
1735	Lob Co A	$6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
1607	Lob Co B	$6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
220	Loeb M	480	480	480	+ 5
150	Liberian	$12⅛	12¼	12¼—	⅛
3990	MB Ltd	$32⅝	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
300	Mattagmi	$32⅝	32½	32½—	⅛
500	McGraw H	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
850	Met Stores	$18	18	18	
568	Microsyst	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
1425	Moore	$50⅝	50⅝	50⅝—	⅛
650	Murphy	$9	9	9 +	⅛
55	Nat Trust	$21½	21½	21½	
7387	Noranda A	$52½	51⅛	52⅛+	½
300	Orchan	500	490	490	— 5
350	OSF Ind	$8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
610	Oshawa A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
6700	Pamour	570	560	570	+ 5
200	PanCan Ps	$14¼	14¼	14⅛	
100	Patino N V	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
31	Petrofina	$25½	25½	25½	
1505	Pine Point	$35½	34⅝	35½+	1
1275	Rapid Dta	$7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
3000	Rayrock	131	125	131	
1635	Reed Ostr A	$10	10	10	
500	Reichhold	$16½	16½	16½—	¼
1250	Rothman	$15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅜
1250	Scotts	$7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4860	Shell Can	$20½	20⅛	20⅛	
2650	Sherritt	$16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
1005	Siebens	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	½
18235	Simpsons	$8	7⅞	8	
175	Simpson S	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
1400	Slater Stl	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
750	Slat W Can	$10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
200	Southam	$31¾	31⅝	31⅝—	¼
750	St Brodcst	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
3830	Stelco	$30⅝	30½	30⅝—	¼
3950	Steep R	155	151	155	+ 2
2800	Sundale O	805	800	800	—10
395	Tara	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
1132	Teck Cor A	410	385	385	—25
582	Teck Cor B	370	370	370	
452	Texaco	$67	66½	66½—	⅜
1200	Thom Nes	$14⅛	14	14	
2795	Tor Dm Bk	$34⅛	34	34	
10	Traders A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
2250	Tr Can PL	$28⅛	28	28 —	⅜
1075	Trans Mt	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
4400	U Siscoe	580	565	580	+ 5
25	Un Carbid	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
15600	Un Gas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
50	Union Oil	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
1100	Upp Can	280	275	275	— 5
1630	Van Der	$10⅛	10	10	
400	Voyager P	615	610	610	
1150	Weldwod	$16¼	16¼	16¼+	⅛
25	Weltburne	$12	12	12	
7000	W Cdn Seed	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
550	West Mine	320	315	320	
300	W Realty	$7⅛	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
400	Westnhse	$20	20	20	
805	Weston	$21¾	21½	21⅛—	⅛
1539	White Pas	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
300	Woodwd A	$23⅛	23⅛	23¼	
3290	Yk Bear	415	400	400	—10

Total sales 1,665,819 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
425	Algoma	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
650	Asbestos	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
571	Bank Mont	$18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
250	Bombard	380	375	380	+ 5
700	Brinco	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
230	Can Cement	$14½	14½	14½—	⅛
150	Cdn Indust	$14½	14½	14½—	⅜
325	Com BusM	$10	10	10	
875	Con Bath	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
150	Dom Bridge	$38	38	38	
3975	Dom Text	$9⅝	8⅞	9⅛+	½
9900	Fncl Col	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4800	Ivaco	$11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅛
203	Laur Fin	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
825	Molson A	$24⅝	23⅞	23⅞—	⅜
416	Molson B	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅞—	⅛
500	Phoenix C	310	300	300	— 10
1710	Power Cp	$11⅝	11½	11½	
14112	Price Co	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
400	Rolland A	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
5960	Royal Bank	$35⅛	35	35 —	½
240	Royal Trust	$24¼	24	24¼+	½
3867	Steinberg A	$25	25	25 +	¼
300	Zellers	$15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛

Total sales 936,567 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 20, 1973

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	345
Canon Camera	265
Dai Nip. Print.	352
Fuji Bank	580
Fuji Photo	328
Hitachi	252
Honda Motor	727
C. Itoh	669
Jap. Air Lines	2,850
Kansai El P.	930
Kao Soap	370
Kirin Brewery	374
Komatsu	305
Kubota I Wks	400
Matsu E Ind.	650
Matsu El Wks	745
Mitsubi Hvy In.	239
Mitsubi Corp.	478
Misui Co.	573
Mitsukoshi	623
Nippon Elec.	211
Sharp	246
Shiseido	1,130
Sony Corp.	4,500
Sumitomo Bk	594
Taisho Marine	578
Takeda Chem.	239
Teijin	276
Tokyo Marine	592
Toray	263
Toyota Motor	735

Eurodollars

Aug. 20, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	10 1/2	10 3/4	+ 1/8
One Month	11 1/8	11 1/4	— 1/16
3 Months	11 9/16	11 11/16	+ 1/8
6 Months	11 1/2	11 5/8	+ 3/16
One Year	10 11/16	10 13/16	+ 1/4

European Gold Markets

Aug. 20, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London Fix	107.25	108.50	+ 5.50
Zurich	106.00	109.00	+ 5.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	110.89	111.68	+ 4.89

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Monday.

Closing prices on Aug. 20, 1973

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.73	4.83
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	4.20	4.60
Incom	3.60	3.95
Insur	7.83	8.58
Advisrs	4.10	4.48
Aetna F	8.13	8.89
Aetna Shr	13.42	14.67
Afuture F	9.49	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.61	.67
Allstate	12.32	13.25
Alpha	12.74	13.92
Amcap	4.61	5.04
Am Diver	9.02	9.86
Am Eqity	4.41	4.83
Amer Express:		
Capit	7.29	7.97
Incme	8.16	8.92
Invest	7.71	8.43
Specl	7.37	8.05
Stock	7.23	7.90
Am Grth	5.85	6.39
Am Insin	4.76	5.20
Am Invs	4.61	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.92	8.66
AmN Gth	2.22	2.43
Anchor Group:		
Capit	4.63	5.04
Grwth	7.60	8.33
Uncme	6.89	7.55
Fd Inv	7.35	8.07
Vent	8.31	9.11
Wash N	11.50	12.60
Astron	3.66	4.00
Audax Fd	7.87	8.60
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.54	4.93
Fnd B	6.84	7.43
Stock	5.65	6.17
Scien	4.02	4.37
BLC Grth	10.90	11.91
Babson	10.85	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	7.03	7.45
Bayrk Gr	5.60	5.96
Beacn Hil	8.71	N.L.
Beacn In	10.60	N.L.
Berg Ken	10.99	N.L.
Berk Gth	4.00	4.37
Bondstk	4.68	5.11
Bost Fdn	9.36	10.23
Brwn Fd	3.22	3.55
Bullock Calvin:		
Bulick	12.52	13.71
Candn	21.64	23.70
Divid	3.53	3.87
NatW S	9.69	10.61
NY Vnt	10.60	11.61
Burnh Fd	9.48	N.L.
CG Fund	9.80	10.59
Cap Trin	10.94	11.95
Centry Sh	13.08	14.30
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.22	11.17
Bond	8.94	9.77
Com St	1.26	1.38
Grwth	5.09	5.56
Incom	6.61	7.22
Specl	1.74	1.90
Vent	8.21	8.97
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	8.13	8.89
Frt Cap	5.08	5.55
Shrhld	6.89	7.53
Specl	5.65	6.17
Chemicl	10.36	11.32
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.21	10.07
Equty	3.16	3.45
Fund	9.64	10.54
Grwth	5.91	6.46
Incom	9.46	10.34
Comp Gr	6.50	7.10
Vent	3.18	3.48
Colu Grth	11.24	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.07	1.15
Cwlth C	1.34	1.45
Comp Gr	6.50	7.10
Comp Cp	4.75	5.21
Comp Bd	8.04	8.74
Comp Fd	7.12	7.74
Concord	9.09	N.L.
Cons Inv	10.75	11.25
Constel G	5.17	5.65
Cont Mut	7.50	N.L.
Cont Gth	7.09	7.31
Ctry Cap	12.55	13.56
Crn WDiv	5.37	5.87
Crn WDal	6.02	6.58
Dallas Fd	3.22	
Davge Fd	8.71	N.L.
deVegh	58.87	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.29	10.15
Delaw	9.09	9.91
Delta	4.60	5.03
Dir Cap	4.92	5.39
Dodg Cox	14.79	N.L.
Drexel	9.93	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.24	11.22
Equit	3.72	3.98
Levge	14.38	15.76
Spl Inc	7.23	7.92
Third C	9.74	10.67
E&E Fd	3.16	N.L.
Eagle Gr	6.91	7.57
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.28	10.14
Grwth	13.74	15.02
Incom	5.85	6.39
Specl	6.89	7.53
Stock	12.36	13.51
Ebrstdt	9.99	10.92
EDIE Spl	21.78	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	7.48	8.17
Eq Pro	2.95	3.22
Fd Am	7.18	7.85
Egret Gt	11.94	12.98
Elfun Tr	15.79	
Emer Sec	3.63	3.97
Energy	111.6	N.L.
Fairfld	77.4	8.48
Farm Bu	92.9	N.L.
Fed Reg	9.07	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.60	94.0
Capit	11.26	123.1
Contfd	9.05	
Conv	6.96	7.27
Dstny	60.5	
Essex	10.17	
Evrst	10.57	11.55
Fidel	15.01	16.40
Purlin	8.88	9.70
Salem	39.4	4.31
Trend	23.22	25.38
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.07	N.L.
Indust	4.23	N.L.
Incom	5.39	N.L.
Vent	4.01	N.L.
FstFd Va	10.94	11.96
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.25	5.75
Grwth	6.94	7.61
Stock	7.42	8.13
Fst Mult	8.30	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Climb F	8.85	N.L.
100 Fd	10.54	N.L.
101 Fd	7.83	N.L.
Twen F	59.2	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.48	4.89
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.31	5.80
Incom	11.39	12.48
Mutal	8.66	9.46
Specl	10.95	11.97
Foursq	8.51	9.30
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	7.56	8.28
Grwth	7.27	7.97
Utils	4.85	5.32
Incom	1.86	2.04
US Gov	9.60	10.52
Capit	4.58	5.02
Equit	4.21	4.61
Frkln Lfe	11.34	12.39
FdF Dep	90.0	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.69	9.50
Impac	7.58	8.28
Ind Trd	108.3	11.81
Pilot	7.35	8.03
Galewy	7.21	7.79
GE S& S	35.07	
Gen Sec	6.29	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	5.46	5.97
Balan	7.51	8.21
Com St	10.61	11.60
GrthFd A	4.19	4.58
Grth Ind	19.81	N.L.
Guard M	22.17	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.87	4.25
Grwth	6.62	7.24
Incom	5.95	6.51
H&C Fd	10.29	N.L.
H&C Lev	7.93	N.L.
Hedg Gor	7.94	8.68
Hedge	5.27	
Heritge	1.68	1.84
Hor Man	17.97	19.45
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.02	4.39
Incom	3.93	4.30
Trus sh	12.63	13.80
Trus un	3.40	
Imp Cap	9.38	10.25
Imp Gth	7.10	7.76
IncF Am	12.47	13.63
IncF Bos	5.99	6.55
Industry	2.86	3.13
INTGN	8.25	8.92
Int Invst	35.58	38.99
Inver Gth	8.40	N.L.
ICA	12.56	13.73
Inv Guid	6.93	N.L.
Inv Indic	3.04	
Inves Bos	10.77	11.77d
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.09	7.77
Capit G	2.60	2.85
Capit S	5.35	5.86
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	6.61	
IDS ndl	5.95	6.46
Mutl	9.47	10.29
Prog	4.29	4.67
Stock	19.22	20.89
Selekt	9.27	9.97
Var Pv	8.60	9.35
Inv Rsch	4.89	5.34
Istel	20.64	21.28
Ivy	6.66	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.65	9.40
Janus F	16.92	N.L.
J Hanck	7.58	8.24
J Hanc Sl	8.02	8.72
Johnstn	23.47	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.47	4.90
Cus B1	18.60	19.46
Cus B2	19.20	21.04
Cus B4	8.13	8.91
Cus K1	6.87	7.53
Cus K2	5.82	6.37
Cus S1	21.93	24.00
Cus S2	11.08	12.14
Cus S3	7.63	8.37
Cus S4	4.10	4.49
Polar	3.53	3.86
Knickb	5.87	6.43
Knick Gt	7.11	7.79
Land Gth	6.37	6.96
Lenox Fd	5.07	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	14.80	16.31
Lex Gr	6.22	6.80
Lex Rh	13.08	14.30
Librty Fd	5.16	5.64
Life Ins	8.09	8.84
Linc Ntl	6.84	7.48
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	12.63	N.L.
Mut	14.71	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	6.29	6.81
A Bus	2.84	3.08
Bnd Db	9.62	10.51
Luth Bro	10.24	11.19
Luth Inc	9.22	10.08
Magna Funds:		
MagC	3.50	3.84
Incom	8.41	9.19
Pligm	7.86	8.59
Manhtn	3.88	4.24
Massachusett Co:		
Fread	7.46	8.18
Indep	7.79	8.54
Mass	11.02	12.14
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.86	11.87
MIG	12.66	13.84
MID	12.96	14.16
MFD	12.80	13.99
MCD	14.00	15.30
Mates	2.05	N.L.
Mathers	10.95	N.L.
Mid AM	5.18	5.66
MONY F	10.29	11.29
MSB Fd	13.57	N.L.
Mut Ben	9.54	10.45
MIF Fd	7.38	7.95
MIF Gth	4.35	4.70
M OmaG	4.63	5.03
M Omahi	8.60	9.35
Mut Shrs	14.85	N.L.d
Mut Trst	1.87	N.L.
NEA Mut	9.19	9.38
Natl Ind	9.58	9.59
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	8.52	9.31
Bond	4.78	5.18
Divid	3.43	3.75
Grwth	6.42	7.02
Pf Stk	5.86	6.40
Incom	4.58	5.01
Stock	6.38	6.97
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	15.46	16.80
Groth	10.50	11.41
Side	16.24	17.65
Neuw Cal	4.90	N.L.
Neuw Fd	8.60	N.L.
New Per	13.48	14.73
New Wld	11.96	13.07
Newton	13.44	14.68
Nich Strg	16.09	N.L.
Noreast	15.13	N.L.
Oceangr	6.37	N.L.
Omega	7.44	7.56
One Wm S	15.90	N.L.
ONeill Fd	11.76	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.00	7.65
AIM	9.97	10.90
Time	6.78	7.41
OTC Sec	9.94	10.86
Param M	7.29	7.97
Paul Rvr	7.02	7.67
Pegas Fd	4.89	5.37
Penn Sq	6.55	N.L.
Pa Mut	2.34	N.L.
Phila	6.30	6.90
Pine St	9.17	9.77
Pine Tree	2.91	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	7.07	7.73
Fund	11.24	12.28
II	9.32	10.19
Plan Inv	8.57	9.37
Pilgrm	12.23	13.37
Price Funds:		
Grwth	13.09	N.L.
N Era	11.12	N.L.
N Horiz	9.63	N.L.
Pro Fund	7.90	N.L.
Provid	3.87	4.23
Prov Gth	8.13	8.89
Pru SIP	10.09	11.02
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.40	11.37
Equit	8.60	9.40
Georg	14.80	16.17
Grwth	10.84	11.85
Incom	7.77	8.49
Invest	9.55	10.44
Vista	10.16	11.10
Vbyag	11.15	12.09
Revere	6.73	7.36
Rinfret	12.60	
Safec Eqt	8.03	8.78
Sagitars	2.30	N.L.
Schustr	8.23	9.00
Schugt Sp	8.42	9.20
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	16.13	N.L.
Specl	28.96	N.L.
Balan	15.76	N.L.
Com St	10.36	N.L.
Seab Lev	4.33	4.75
Security Funds:		
Equiy	3.29	3.61
Invest	6.42	7.04
Ultra	6.77	7.42
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	7.92	N.L.
Sel Opp	9.18	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.54	N.L.
Sent Gth	9.43	10.25
Sentry F	13.29	14.45
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.29	3.60
Enlrp	5.41	5.91
Flet Fd	3.75	4.10
Harbr	7.09	7.75
Legal	5.97	6.52
Pace	7.33	8.01
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	17.85	19.51
Incom	16.62	18.16
Invest	9.13	9.98
Sherm D	11.53	N.L.
Side Fd	6.79	7.44
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	7173	7.0
Invest	9.94	10.86
Trust	7.50	8.20
Vent	8.02	9.42
SB Eqty	9.88	N.L.
SB I&Gr	10.44	N.L.
SoGen Int	12.12	12.69
Sw Invs	7.68	8.30
Swln Gt	5.96	6.44
Sover Inv	10.98	12.02
Spectra F	4.93	5.40
S&P IntD	6.43	N.L.
Statz BondGr:		
Com F	4.60	5.03
Div Fd	4.91	5.37
Prog F	4.86	5.31
StFrm Gt	4.61	N.L.
S Frm In	8.81	N.L.
State St	44.25	44.50
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.94	N.L.
Asso F	1.16	N.L.
Invest	1.31	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	20.26	N.L.
Cap O	10.15	N.L.
Stock	4.42	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	5.95	6.52
Incom	7.97	8.73
Sumit	8.52	9.34
Tech	6.10	6.68
Sync Gth	6.53	7.14
TMR App	8.52	9.31
Temp Gt	8.37	9.15
Towr Cap	5.78	N.L.
Trns Cap	8.23	8.95
Trav Eq	9.90	10.85
Tudr Hed	11.81	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.52	2.76
TwnC Inc	3.76	4.12
USAA Gt	10.70	N.L.
US GovSe	9.95	10.10
Unit Mut	8.30	9.07
Unifund	8.67	9.48
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	13.10	14.32
Nat Inv	8.26	9.03
U Cap	8.67	9.48
Whteh	12.31	13.45
United Funds:		
Accm	6.89	7.55
Bond	7.56	8.28
Con Gr	9.50	10.41
Con Inc	9.47	10.38
Incom	13.01	14.26
Scien	6.65	7.29
Vang	6.66	7.30
Value Line Funds:		
Val Ll	5.12	5.61
Lev Grt	6.59	6.89
Spl Sit	3.10	3.40
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	4.91	7.55
Comm	7.55	8.25
Specl	7.02	7.67
Vandrbt	4.45	4.86
Vanad	1.42	1.56
Vantg TN	6.11	
Var In P	3.69	4.01
Viking	5.28	N.L.
Wall St G	7.25	8.14
Wash M	10.54	11.52
Weing Eq	10.53	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Expir	21.85	23.88
Ivest	9.37	10.24
Morg	11.09	12.12
Techv	7.15	
Trust	11.54	12.61
Wellsl	11.54	12.61
Windr	7.15	7.81
West Ind	3.30	3.62
Westf Grt	8.33	9.05
Wisc Fd	5.40	5.91
Zlegler	9.34	10.20

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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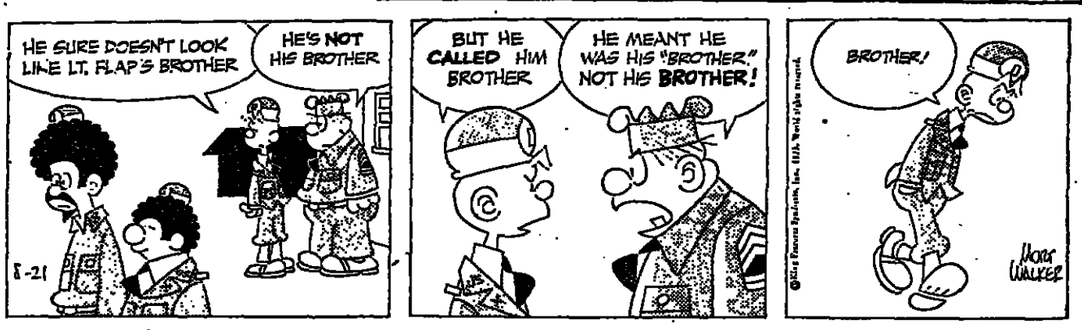

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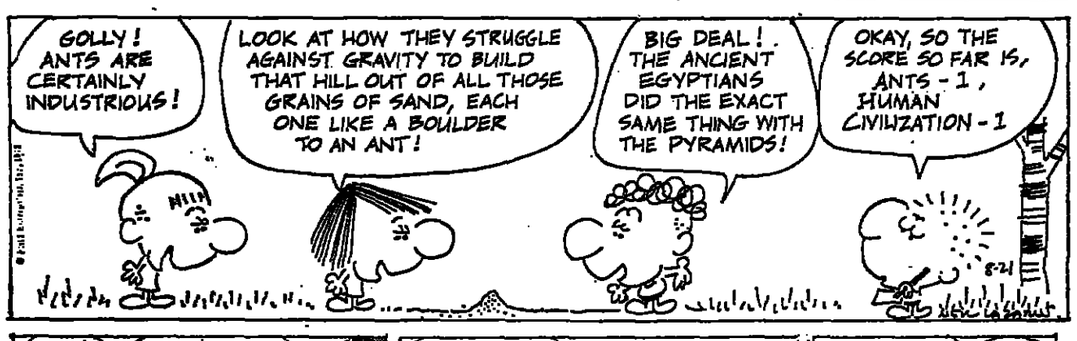

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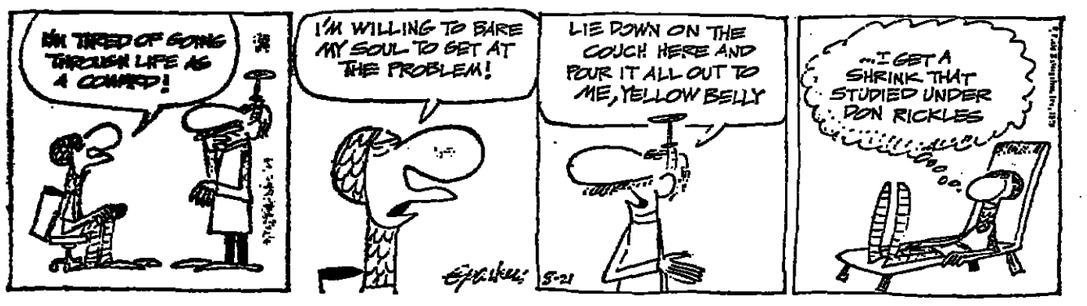

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RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A rare opportunity for declarers is what might be termed the switchback play. In pursuing a routine plan he discovers that it will fail, so he threatens another possibility that can only be countered by allowing him to revert successfully to his first scheme.

A fine switchback occurred on the diagramed deal played this year during the country's biggest regional championship, "Bridge Week" in Los Angeles. South was using his own system, "The Simplified Club," in which opening one bids show two-suited hands, with the shorter suit being shown first.

The one no-trump response was forcing and positive, and subsequent bidding was natural. South showed a six-card diamond suit and North a six-card spade suit. North finally decided that the best game contract would be five diamonds, a correct decision since both three no-trump and four spades would have failed.

The opening lead was the diamond ten, and South won with the king. He led to the spade ace and ruffed a spade, collecting the queen from East. It now seemed quite likely that West held the spade king and the heart ace and South realized that in that event he was an entry short. He could enter dummy twice in trumps for two more spade ruffs, but there would then be no entry to the dummy to cash the two established winners.

He needed an extra entry to the dummy, so he made the key play of leading the club queen. If the defense took this trick they would give him the extra entry and he could switch back to the straightforward plan of ruffing out the spades.

East worked out that South was trying to create an extra entry to the dummy and allowed the club queen to hold, assisted by a signal from West, who dropped the club ten to show a doubleton. This was just what South wanted.

He entered dummy with a trump lead, played the spade jack and discarded his remaining club. West was allowed to take the spade king and the heart ace, but that was all the defense could manage. This loser-on-loser play gave the defense a spade trick instead of a club trick.

South's switchback play was not guaranteed to succeed had East taken the club queen. He would have been hoping for an even trump break, but as it happens the bad club split would have helped him. After a club return, South would have won in dummy, ruffed a spade, maining spades, and South and entered dummy with a trump lead to ruff the fourth round of spades. By the time he returned to dummy with a trump to cash the spade winners he would have run out of trumps in his own hand, and would have made the contract only because West would have had no more clubs at the finish and would have had to concede a trick to the heart king.

NORTH
♠ A J 10 9 5 3
♡ Q
◇ Q J 4
♣ K 5 2

WEST
♠ K 8 4 2
♡ A 9 5 4
◇ 10 9 3
♣ 10 6

EAST
♠ Q 6
♡ J 10 6 2
◇ 5
♣ A J 9 6 4 3

SOUTH (D)
♠ 7
♡ K 8 7 3
◇ A K 8 7 6 2
♣ Q 7

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
2 ◇	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 ◇	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	5 ◇	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

K	A	I	N	T	■	B	E	B	O	P	■	S	A	M	P
I	R	A	E	■	E	V	E	R	Y	■	E	L	I	A
S	I	G	N	■	H	A	G	A	R	■	V	I	C	E
S	L	A	C	K	E	N	E	D	■	Z	E	B	R	A
■	■	■	O	N	S	E	T	■	P	I	N	I	O	N
H	E	I	L	M	E	T	S	■	P	O	N	D	■	■
A	N	I	M	E	■	C	R	E	S	C	E	N	T	S
M	O	R	A	■	T	E	A	R	Y	■	A	Q	U	T
S	W	A	N	S	O	N	G	S	■	A	D	D	L	E
■	■	■	D	U	S	T	■	U	N	C	L	E	A	N
T	H	A	M	E	S	■	L	A	I	T	T	Y	■	■
R	O	G	E	T	■	D	I	S	C	U	S	S	E	D
I	R	O	N	■	D	O	B	I	E	■	I	O	W	A
C	A	N	T	■	A	I	R	D	R	O	P	■	A	E	L
K	E	Y	S	■	S	E	E	I	N	E	■	S	P	I	R	Y

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FECAH

MOECEB

KOFERD

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Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: SLANT AWARD GRAVEN PLOWED

Answer: *The English aristocrat got "drunk"—"AS A LORD"*

BOOKS

THE WOODEN SHEPHERDESS

By Richard Hughes. Harper & Row. 389 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Elizabeth Janeway

Second in a two-part review.

IN "The Wooden Shepherdess" (the second volume of Richard Hughes's "The Human Predicament"), the political history of the twenties moves to its own interior tune. At the public level, the Liberal party's long history has foundered on the enmity between Asquith and Lloyd-George. The Liberals seem bewitched, unable to do anything right. Canny moves misfire and decline sets in as Labor succeeds to the role of second party and Stanley Baldwin becomes leader of the Conservatives: Baldwin, the deceptively solid and stolid middle-class man who sets a tone of replete, Tory satisfaction and, under the table, outmaneuvers the naive leaders of Labor. The general strike they call is timed by Baldwin's schedule and lost in nine days. Politics, as usual after that, and life goes on, but Hughes does not let us forget the manner of its going in Coventry slums and starving mine villages in Wales.

In Germany, it goes on too, but here there is more public consciousness of deep-seated malaise. Hitler's rise is a symptom of social malfunction, but it is in the dead years of his obscurity that we get to know him best. We saw him in the first volume, but mainly from afar and; at the end, in panic flight after the failure of the putsch. Now his *portrait is* drawn in depth.

To achieve this, Hughes manages brilliantly a tricky fictional device: the fictional characters who occupy the foreground of the story discuss Hitler and the events in which he takes part. This could be deadening, but it isn't; and the reason it isn't is that these characters convince us of their deep and vital interest in politics. They remain, also, individuals with differing views.

Hitler was no more Machiavellian, Hughes persuades us, than his rivals within or without the party, in Germany or in England. He was no revolutionary leader either, dedicated to a creed or a Utopian goal, like the left-wing Strasser. He waited and shilly-shallied; he led from behind; but he was, Hughes makes us see, open to what his "silent majority" longed for and feared, feared most of all. When he had taken into himself these vague goals and these taboos, they became the overriding demands of a *megalomaniac will.* All politicians who are good enough at the game to taste power are clever, crafty, able to sense subliminally the weaknesses of others and play on their faults and errors; they put themselves first. But what Hitler had, and the others lacked was a belief that he could and should have what he wanted just because he wanted it.

This is what the newborn, roaring infant believes and what growing up disabuses him of, by the process of socialization to the existence of other people. Hughes's uncanny penetration of child minds and feelings serves him *marvelously here in his understanding* of the malign infant, Hitler, the clever child whose magic tantrums turned humanity to stone; who acted his belief in his omnipotence and by so doing persuaded others that he was indeed all-powerful. Thus, when we see Hitler through the eyes of others, we see not only a consummate politician, but a numinous, more-than-human force on whom desperate and emotionally starved folk projected their longings for control of their lives, the epiphany of some sacred if ambiguous Godhead.

Read Hughes to comprehend with horror but without contempt the mysterious behavior of "decent" Germans during the Nazi years. Decency is no defense against evil. If there is one, it appears we are to look for it in the blind Carmelite nun, who was Mitzi von Knessen, for only in her mystic experience do we feel the strength that could reject evil utterly. It is, again, natural to our predicament that when we are faced with what seems to be all-powerful, we must either accept it and therefore call it good in order to save our own self-respect, or we must take on an impossible fight in which we resist what appears irresistible. Only those who know another sort of irresistible sacredness, that of God himself, Hughes is hinting, will dare to do that.

These are great and grave matters but Hughes's novel is neither solemn nor heavy. He has somehow managed to embody his thesis in the common events of human life, sparkling with vitality and delight. Life itself is evil's adversary, life and the joy which assures us of the unsayable truth, beyond any creed, that there *is* worth in living, that even a tale told by an idiot is somehow the vehicle of a significance we *may never* grasp but yet can feel.

So much is condensed in this novel by Hughes's art that we can understand the effort his mastery demands and, thus, the long span of time which elapsed between publication in 1961 of "The Fox in the Attic" and this second volume. We can only hope that Mr. Hughes has now subdued his dragon-theme enough to let us have his third volume before 1985. We end here on a confrontation between good and evil, on the details of the round-up of political and personal victims in the purge of June, 1934, of casual slaughter and destructive malice: and then, in the nun's cell, filled and overfilled with the presence of a God almost past bearing, girding her up, it seems to her, for some future encounter with Satan. The limits of the human predicament are the limits of what humanity can experience. In this stunning book we are shown the range of what is possible to us, a seamless web grounded in everyday events as the miracles of breathing and eating and seeing.

Elizabeth Janeway is a novelist and critic. This review, the first part of which appeared in this space yesterday, has been abridged.

© The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

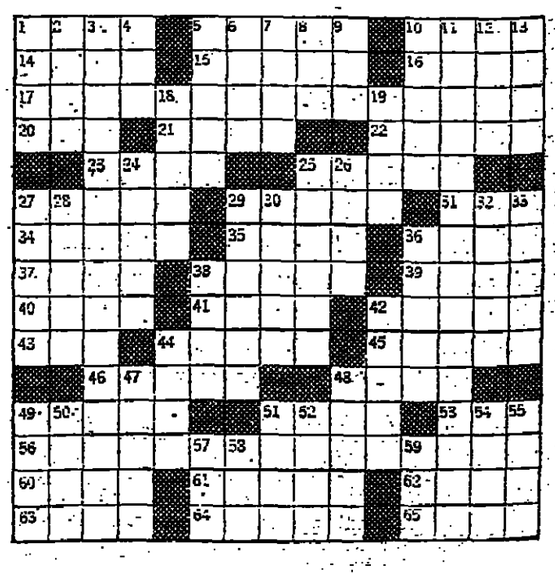
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Wood strip
5 Saar, for one
10 Hairdo
14 Eight: Sp.
15 Harangue
16 Door-opener
17 Rossini work
20 Grecian urn tribute
21 —— vale (farewell)
22 Conductor Kurt
23 *Christian* and gaslight
25 Runner
27 Mikado land
29 *Excite*
31 Fury
34 Guinness and Waugh
35 Ore deposit
36 Turgenev
37 Mulct
38 Type sizes
39 *Jacob's son*
40 Ward off
41 Test
42 Exposed
43 Some
44 Farm crossing
45 Shopping areas
46 Willow
48 ——de-camp
49 *Flavor*
51 Yearn
53 Literary initials
56 John Gay work
60 *Bern's river*
61 Casals
62 "Step ——"
63 Beam
64 *Welles*
65 Advantage

DOWN

1 Wolf
2 School: Abbr.
3 Weill work
4 Fireplace part
5 Wearies
6 ——Kodesh (Holy Ark)
7 Secure
8 "—— in the bag"
9 Born: Fr.
10 Organic compound
11 Gould work
12 Vex
13 Baltic tributary
18 Abba et al.
19 —— of tears
24 Sped
25 Butterfly, for *one*
26 Natives: Suffix
27 Israeli port
28 Foreign
29 Cure-all
30 Opposite of express
32 "Bolero" man
33 Geraint's wife et al.
36 Epic poem
38 Familiar Florida Saint
42 Friend, in Ponce
44 Father
47 Sedate
48 Hall of Fame's Cap
49 Suffix for photo
50 Captain of fiction
51 Guinea pigs' places
52 Plinth
54 Jail
55 Fill
57 Mail center: *Abbr.*
58 Needlefish
59 U. S. author



Romania Bows

Riessen Gives U.S. Davis Cup Victory

ALAMO, Calif., Aug. 20 (UPI).—Marty Riessen, with his big serve and passing game, beat Tomas Ovici, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1, 7-5, today to give the United States an unbeatable 3-1 lead over Romania and send the Americans on to the Davis Cup challenge round in December in Cleveland.

Now the Americans will defend the championship they have held for the past five years against the survivor of the Australia-Czechoslovakia match.

Today was also the third straight time the United States has ousted the Romanians from the Davis Cup. The last two times it happened in the final round.

With the United States having clinched this year's series, the long-awaited match between Ilie Nastase and Stan Smith—today's second singles—will mean little in this series.

Today, Ovici took first game of the day and then lost his service three times as Riessen—a veteran in hard-court play—won six games in a row to finish off the *opening set*.

But Ovici, playing for only the second time in a major tournament on cement courts, finally broke Riessen's service for the first time in the ninth game of *the second set* for a 5-4 lead and then held his own in the 10th game to close out the *set*.

In the third set, Riessen won five games in a row before Ovici saved his service in the sixth game and then Riessen finished him off in the seventh game.

Because of the extreme heat at the Round Hill Country Club, they took a 30 minute recess after *the third set* and, when they came out to play, Riessen picked up where he had left off.

Riessen broke Ovici's service twice in the fourth set and then the little Romanian, dropping placements behind Riessen, won five of the next six for a 5-4 lead and the crowd cheered him more than they did the American.

But then Riessen, going back to his power game, won the 10th game on his own service, broke Ovici for the 8th time in the 11th, then finished him off with four straight points.

As everyone expected, including the losers, the doubles team of Stan Smith and Erik Van Dillen gave the United States a 2-1 lead in the Davis Cup interzone final yesterday by beating the Romanian pair of Nastase and Ionel Santieu, 6-2, 7-5, 6-2.

Smith and Van Dillen, as a doubles team, were clearly superior, considered by many the best pair in the world. In contrast, Santieu was playing with Nastase as a partner for only the third time in his life. The cement surface, unfamiliar to the Romanians, was an additional handicap.

For these reasons, Nastase had predicted before the tournament that Romania had "no chance" in doubles; he was right.

"They played a little better than we expected," said Smith afterward. "We'd never seen Santieu before, and he was quicker than we thought he would be. We tried to go at Nastase at the start, to keep him from crossing over too much, but we thought we could hit it past Santieu and found out we often couldn't. There were no easy games."

Court Again

WALL TOWNSHIP, N.J., Aug. 20 (UPI).—Margaret Court overcame a sluggish start yesterday and rallied to beat fellow-Australian Lesley Hunt, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, to win the $30,000 Jersey Shore tennis classic.

Top-seeded Mrs. Court, who Saturday became the all-time one-year money winner in women's sports, now has won 12 of the 15 Virginia Slims tournaments she has played in this year.

Miss Court won $7,000 for the 1-hour 40-minute match to bring her year's earnings to $132,900, well ahead of the former record of $119,201 established in 1971 by Billie Jean King. Miss Hunt received $3,500 as runner-up, her biggest single check to date.

NFL Giants Halt the Jets On Big Plays

By Neil Amdur

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 20 (NYT).—The New York Giants' defense yielded 600 yards yesterday, but made the big fourth-quarter plays that counted for a 45-30 victory over the New York Jets in another zany chapter of this intracity football rivalry.

Pass interceptions by Carter Campbell and Jim Files, both returned for touchdowns within a 55-second span early in the final quarter, provided the momentum for the Giants' third straight National Football League exhibition-game victory. This one was watched by a crowd of 70,874 at Yale Bowl.

Campbell, a defensive lineman, rambled 82 yards with a ball jarred loose from Al Woodall, the Jets' quarterback, by Jack Gregory. The touchdown came with 13 minutes 55 seconds to play after the Jets, trailing 24-23, had driven 64 yards to the Giants' 17-yard line.

Files, the Giants' middle linebacker who had been beaten deep by the Jets' Rich Caster on a 72-yard pass play in the second quarter, turned in the fourth of five interceptions against Woodall and Joe Namath.

Under pressure from Dan Goich, who chased him out of the pocket, Woodall attempted to unload the ball along the left sideline. But he underthrew the pass instead of grounding it or throwing it out of bounds, and the ball went into the hands of Files, who had a clear path to the Jets' end zone from the 20-yard line.

The Giants' fourth-quarter defensive heroics did not end there.

Pete Athas scooped up a fumbled pass reception by Jim Nance at the Giants' 20 and struggled 50 yards downfield. A 77-yard pass interception by Carl Spider Lockhart in the closing two minutes helped position the Giants' final touchdown, a three-yard drive by Rocky Thompson.

In other games, yesterday brought the exhibition campaign to its halfway point. Wide receiver Frank Pitts scored two touchdowns for Cleveland as the Browns whipped the Cincinnati Bengals, 24-6, and San Francisco used four field goals to beat the San Diego Chargers, 19-7.

Pitts hauled in a 76-yard pass for the first of his touchdowns and ran 22 yards on an end-around for his second in the Browns' triumph over Cincinnati as the Bengals were limited to field goals of 28 and 35 yards by Horst Muhlmann.

John Brodie's three-yard scoring pass to Jimmy Thomas accounted for San Francisco's only touchdown as the 49ers also used three field goals by Tom Wittum and one by Bruce Gossett to beat San Diego. The Chargers' touchdown came on a 10-yard pass from John Unitas to Walt Garrison.

Foreman Has Plenty of Time To See Roman

TOKYO, Aug. 20 (UPI).—World heavyweight champion George Foreman today refused to attend a contract-signing ceremony for his first title defense, Sept. 1, because he did not want to see challenger Joe (King) Roman of Puerto Rico until fight time.

Foreman's trainer-manager Dick Sadler signed the contract at the ceremony at the Tokyo Prince Hotel where Foreman is staying. "Foreman is not coming to this ceremony," Sadler said before leaving. "He only wants to see Roman in the ring on Sept. 1."

Bill Daly, Roman's manager, told Sadler, "We hope Foreman will be there."

Some 50 Japanese boxing writers, cameramen and boxing officials were stunned earlier because Sadler sat next to Roman and they were amiably singing, "Yes, We Have No Bananas."

Mundine Wins in 1

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Tony Mundine of Australia retained the British Commonwealth middleweight boxing title here tonight with a first-round knockout over Samoan-born Fred Etuati, also of Australia. Etuati went down for the full count after 1 minute 40 seconds.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	68	52	.567	—
Detroit	67	56	.545	2 1/2
New York	66	58	.540	3
Boston	65	57	.533	4
Milwaukee	59	62	.488	9 1/2
Cleveland	51	74	.408	19 1/2

Western Division

Oakland	72	51	.585	—
Kansas City	70	55	.560	3
Minnesota	59	63	.484	12 1/2
Chicago	58	66	.468	14 1/2
California	56	64	.467	14 1/2
Texas	43	78	.355	28

Sunday's Results

Cleveland 5, 4, Minnesota 3, 3.
Boston 4, Kansas City 3.
Oakland 6, Milwaukee 4.
Baltimore 3, Chicago 2.
Detroit 4, California 3.
New York 6, Texas 2.

Monday's Games

New York at Kansas City, night.
Boston at Texas, night.
Detroit at Oakland, night.
Minnesota at Baltimore, night.
(Only games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	68	61	.908	—
Pittsburgh	59	61	.492	2
Montreal	59	63	.484	3
Chicago	58	65	.472	4 1/2
Philadelphia	57	66	.463	5 1/2
New York	55	66	.455	6 1/2

Western Division

Los Angeles	77	47	.621	—
Cincinnati	75	50	.600	2 1/2
San Francisco	67	55	.549	9
Houston	65	61	.516	13
Atlanta	60	67	.472	18 1/2
San Diego	45	78	.366	31 1/2

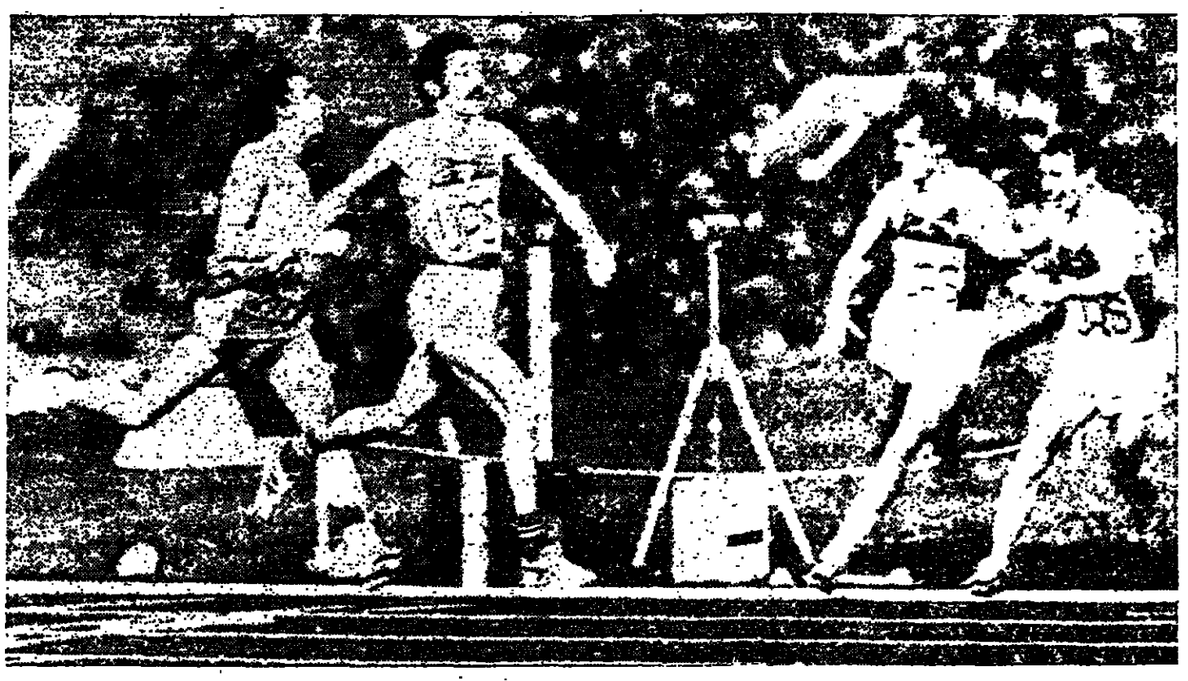
(Monday's game not included.)

Sunday's Results

Pittsburgh 5, San Francisco 0.
New York 2, Cincinnati 1.
Montreal 3, Atlanta 1.
Los Angeles 2, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 1, San Diego 0.
Philadelphia 5, Houston 3.

Monday's Games

Cincinnati 6, New York 3.
San Francisco at Montreal, night.
Pittsburgh at Houston, night.
(Only games scheduled.)



HAPPY TOO SOON—Russian athletes rush onto the track to greet Simeon Kotcher, the anchorman on the 4-by-400-meter relay team, as he finishes race ahead of American Dennis Schultz. But Soviet team was disqualified and United States was named victor because of bumping incident by second runners on Soviet and U.S. squads.

Orioles Make White Sox' Wood 18-Game Loser

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Merv Rettenmund and Tommy Davis hit two-run singles during *a five-run outburst in the second* inning yesterday, leading the Baltimore Orioles to an 8-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox which dealt 20-game winner Wilbur Wood his 18th loss of the season.

Dave McNally, with a 12-13 won-lost mark, gave up a first-inning run and then watched his mates ruin Wood's sixth bid for a 21st victory with a five-run second inning.

After Don Baylor walked, stole second base, went to third on a groundout and scored on a passed ball, Boog Powell singled and Wood walked Andy Etchebarren and Mark Belanger. Rettenmund singled, scoring Powell and Etchebarren, and Davis singled, scoring Belanger and Rettenmund.

Tigers 4, Angels 3

Mickey Stanley singled with two outs in the 11th inning and raced home on a wild pitch to give Detroit a 4-3 victory in California. Stanley, who homered in the third inning for the first *Detroit run, went to third when* Tony Taylor followed his hit with a single, then scored the winning run on Aurelio Monteagudo's wild pitch.

The Angels rallied for the *tying run with two outs and none* on in the eighth when Frank Robinson drew a walk to knock out starter Mickey Lolich, and reliever John Hiller—who picked up the victory—gave up *successive singles to Bob Oliver and* Mike Epstein.

The Tigers scored their first three runs on homers—back-to-back shots by Stanley and Taylor in the third inning and a lead-off homer by designated-hitter Frank Howard in the eighth.

Yanks 6, Rangers 2

Bobby Murcer led off the second inning with his 19th homer and Gene Michael added a two-run double in the same inning to spark the New York Yankees to a 6-2 victory in Texas. Murcer's homer came off loser Sonny Siebert. One out later, Siebert walked Craig Nettles and *gave up a single to Thurman* Munson before Michael drilled a double to score both runners.

The Yankees scored twice in the third on singles by Horace Clarke, Roy White, Murcer and *Nettles and an RBI groundout* by Ron Blomberg. They added another run in the fifth on Matty Alou's leadoff double, a bunt single by White and a run-producing groundout by Murcer. Pat Dobson went the distance for the fourth time this year for the Yankees to pick up his seventh victory against four losses.

A's 6, Brewers 4

At Oakland, Sal Bando crashed a two-run homer with one out in the ninth inning to give the A's their eighth straight victory, 6-4, over the Milwaukee Brewers, increasing their lead in the American League West to three games.

Bill North led off the Oakland ninth against loser Skip Lockwood, 5-7, with a single, was sacrificed to second by Bert Campaneris and scored ahead of Bando's long blast on a 3-2 pitch. The home run was the 20th of the season for the Oakland captain—five more homers than he had all last year.

Jim Hunter made his first appearance for Oakland since being injured in the All-Star Game July 24. He pitched four-hit ball and allowed three runs before leaving in the sixth.

Deron Johnson put Oakland ahead 4-0 with a grand-slam home run in the first.

Indians 5, 4, Twins 3, 3

At Cleveland, an infield single by Leo Cardenas scored Jeff Brohamer from third base with two outs in the ninth inning to give the Indians a 4-3 victory over Minnesota and a sweep of their doubleheader. Buddy Bell, who was ejected in the first inning of the second game, hit a three-run homer and reliever Ken Sanders, who was the winning pitcher in the second game, halted a Minnesota rally in the *eighth inning in the Indians'* 5-3 victory in the opener.

Brohamer walked to open the ninth inning of the nightcap and took second on a sacrifice by Rusty Torres. Brohamer took third on an infield out and then scored on Cardenas's game-winning hit.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 300 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Rose, Cin.	124	515	89	176	.342
Watson, Houst.	126	450	82	149	.318
Perez, Cin.	117	432	54	136	.315
Cedeno, Houst.	104	387	68	122	.315
Unser, Phila.	104	328	49	102	.311
Maddox, S.F.	107	425	55	132	.310
Cardenal, Chi.	115	420	65	129	.307
Hunt, Mont.	109	392	61	120	.306
Matthews, S.F.	111	389	52	118	.303
Goodson, S.F.	102	384	57	116	.302
Crawford, L.A.	113	361	59	109	.302

RUNS—Bonds, S.F., 104; Evans, Atl., 91; Rose, Cin., 89; Morgan, Cin., 88; Brock, St. L., 83.

RUNS BATTED IN—*Stargell, Pitts.*, 89; Bench, Cin., 89; Evans, Atl., 87; Singleton, Mont., 86; T. Perez, Cin., 83.

HITS—Rose, Cin., 176; Garr, Atl., 159; Watson, Houst., 149; Brock, St. L., 143; W. Davis, L.A., 143.

DOUBLES — Stargell, Pitts., 33; Cardenal, Chi., 29; Morgan, Cin., 29; Staub, N.Y., 28; Simmons, St. L., 27; Garr, Atl., 27.

TRIPLES—Metzger, Houst., 13; Matthews, S.F., 9; Evans, Atl., 8; W. Davis, L.A., 8; Sanguillen, Pitts., 7; Maddox, S.F., 7.

HOME RUNS—Stargell, Pitts., 35; Evans, Atl., 34; Bonds, S.F., 33; D. Johnson, Atl., 33; H. Aaron, Atl., 31.

STOLEN BASES—Morgan, Cin., 53; Brock, St. L., 46; Cedeno, Houst., 41; Bonds, S.F., 33; Lopes, L.A., 30.

PITCHING (11 decisions)—Seaver, N.Y., 15-6, .714, 1.78; Bratt, Phila., 12-5, .706, 3.18; Twitchell, Phila., 12-5, .706, 3.34; Cateen, L.A., 14-6, .700, 2.82; Bryant, S.F., 13-8, .619, 2.88; P. Niekro, Atl., 13-6, .684, 3.32; Sutton, L.A., 15-7, .682, 2.22; Billingham, Cin., 18-8, .667, 3.14.

STRIKEOUTS — Carlton, Phila., 187; Seaver, N.Y., 182; Sutton, L.A., 168; Matlack, N.Y., 154; Reuschel, Chi., 153.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 300 at-bats.)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Carew, Minn.	115	449	75	161	.359
Horton, Det.	83	304	35	99	.326
Murcer, N.Y.	125	482	66	154	.320
May, Milw.	120	489	74	156	.319
Munson, N.Y.	116	401	67	125	.312
Otis, K.C.	120	475	80	146	.307
M. Alou, N.Y.	114	461	80	141	.306
Davis, Balt.	103	415	40	126	.304
Scott, Milw.	117	449	74	136	.303
Cepeda, Bost.	114	444	47	133	.300

RUNS—R. Jackson, Oak., 90; Otis, K.C., 80; D. May, Milw., 77; White, N.Y., 76; Carew, Minn., 75.

RUNS BATTED IN—R. Jackson, Oak., *107; Mayberry, K.C., 91; Murcer, N.Y.*, 82; Otis, K.C., 80; Scott, Milw., 76.

HITS—Carew, Minn., 161; D. May, Milw., 156; Murcer, 154; Otis, K.C., 146; M. Alou, N.Y., 142.

DOUBLES—A. Rodriguez, Det., 25; Melton, Chi., 25; Braun, Minn., 25; Garcia, Milw., 24; Scott, Milw., 23; Munson, N.Y., 23; Carew, Minn., 23; A. Johnson, Texas, 23.

TRIPLES—Carew, Minn., 8; Coggins, Balt., 7; Briggs, Milw., 7; Colucclo, Milw., 7.

HOME RUNS—R. Jackson, Oak., 30; Otis, K.C., 24; F. Robinson, Cal., 23; Mayberry, K.C., 23; Fisk, Bost., 22.

STOLEN BASES—North, Oak., 46; Harper, Bost., 32; Carew, Minn., 30; Patek, K.C., 26; Companeris, Oak., 26; D. Nelson, Texas, 26.

PITCHING (11 decisions)—Hunter, Oak., 18-3, .833, 3.38; McDaniel, N.Y., 11-3, .786, 2.30; Palmer, Balt., 17-6, .739, 2.58; Colborn, Milw., 18-8, .692, 2.95; Splittorff, K.C., 15-8, .652, 3.61; Blue, Oak., 13-7, .650, 2.40; Holtzman, Oak., 18-10, .643, 3.56; Hiller, Det., 7-4, .636, 1.89.

STRIKEOUTS—N. Ryan, Cal., 288; Blyleven, Minn., 189; Singer, Cal., 185; G. Perry, Cle., 174; M. Lolich, Det., 174.

Cubs' Jenkins Fined

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (AP).—Chicago Cubs' pitcher Ferguson Jenkins has been assessed a $400 fine by National League president Chub Feeney for a bat-throwing incident last Tuesday. A club spokesman, who announced the fine, said Jenkins was fined at the rate of $100 a thrown bat.

Prepare for World Championships

U.S. Olympians—Minus Spitz—Back in Swim

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20 (AP).—Mark Spitz is no longer around, but a glittering group of other Olympic gold medalists head a field of more than 700 swimmers and divers in the national Amateur Athletic Union swimming and diving championships which open today and end Saturday.

In addition to the national titles and medals, the stars will be battling for berths on the American team in the first world aquatic championships, at Belgrade, Sept. 1 to 9.

Spitz, winner of seven gold medals at the Munich Olympics last year, has retired from competition.

But the huge field includes Olympic champions Melissa Belote, Shirley Babashoff, Keena Rothhammer, Deena Deardruff, John Hencken, Mike Stamm and the disqualified winner, Rich De Mont.

De Mont, 17, of San Rafael, Calif., will be a favorite in the 400- and 1,500-meter free-style. He won the Olympic 400 but was disqualified for using a banned drug to help ease his asthma problem. He then withdrew from the 1,500 final after qualifying.

Belote Returns

Miss Belote led the American women at Munich with three gold medals. She swept the 100- and 200-meter back-strokes and led off the winning 400-meter medley relay team.

Miss Rothhammer, 16, of Santa Clara, Calif., surprised by winning the 800-meter free-style in the world record time of 8:53.68, beating Shane Gould of Australia. She also was sixth in the 400.

Miss Babashoff, 16, of Fountain Valley, Calif., won silver medals in the Olympic 100- and 200-meter free-style and was on the winning 400-meter free-style relay quartet.

Miss Deardruff, 16, of Cincinnati, a butterfly specialist, finished fourth in the 100 but won a gold as a member of the 400-meter medley relay team.

Hencken, 19, of Santa Clara, won a bronze medal in the 100 breast-stroke and then took the 200 in world record time of 2:21.56.

Stamm, 21, of San Diego, bagged three medals at Munich. He finished second in the 100 and 200-meter back-stroke and earned a gold on the 400-meter medley relay team.

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Minnesota ..... 020 000 010—3 6 0
Cleveland ..... 020 030 00x—5 5 0
Goltz, Albury (6) and Roof, Mattewald; Timmerman, Hilgendorf (8), Sanders (8) and Ellis. W—Timmerman (6-4). L—Goltz (4-2). HR—Bisio (11th), Bell (9th).

(Second Game)

Minnesota ..... 210 000 000—3 8 2
Cleveland ..... 001 001 011—4 6 3
Decker, Bane (8), Hands (8) and Mitterwald; Johnson, Wilcox (1) Sanders (8) and Duncan. W—Sanders (3-1). L—Bane (0-4).

Milwaukee ..... 002 002 000—4 9 1
Oakland ..... 400 000 002—6 9 0
Parsons, Champion (1), Velasquez (7), Short (7), Lockwood (7) and Porter; Hunter, Knowles (6), Pina (9) and Posse. W—Pina (6-3). L—Lockwood (5-7). HR—D. Johnson (18th), Garcia (10th), Bando (20th).

Kansas City ... 000 010 101—3 9 2
Boston ..... 002 001 10x—4 5 0
Fitzmorris, Garber (6), Hoerner (7), Bird (8) and Healy; Lee, Bolin (8) and Pick. W—Lee (13-8). L—Fitzmorris (5-11). HR—Healy (5th).

Chicago ..... 100 000 001—2 11 0
Baltimore ..... 051 000 11x—8 10 0
Wood, Johnson (2), Stone (7) and Brinkman; McNally (12-13) and Etchebarren. L—Wood (20-13).

Detroit ..... 002 000 010 01—4 12 1
California ..... 000 020 010 00—3 10 2
Lolich, Hiller (8) and Freehan; Wright, Monteagudo (9) and Torborg, Stephenson (10). W—Hiller (7-4). L—Monteagudo (1-1). HR—Stanley (15th), Taylor (4th), Howard (9th).

New York ..... 002 010 300—6 11 1
Texas ..... 000 100 001—2 8 0
Dobson (7-4) and Munson; Siebert, Durham (3), Paul (9) and Billings. L—Siebert (6-11). HR—Murcer (19th), Spencar (4th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Fran. ..... 000 000 000—0 5 0
Pittsburgh ..... 200 012 00x—5 12 1
Marichal, Willoughby (5), McMahon (8) and Rader; Rooker (6-4) and Sanguillen. L—Marichal (10-8). HR—Oliver (16th), Hebner (17th).

Cincinnati ..... 000 010 000—1 6 0
New York ..... 100 000 01x—2 4 1
Grimsley (12-7) and Bench; Koosman (9-14) and Grote.

Atlanta ..... 000 001 000—1 2 0
Montreal ..... 010 011 00x—3 7 0
P. Niekro, Neihaus (7), J. Niekro (8) and Casanova; Moore, Marshall (7) and Boccabella. W—Moore (7-12). L—P. Niekro (13-6). HR—Mangual (3rd).

San Diego ..... 000 000 000—0 7 2
St. Louis ..... 100 000 00x—1 6 0
Grief, Romo (8) and Kendall; Foster (10-6) and Simmons. L—Grief (7-13).

Los Angeles ..... 000 000 002—2 4 1
Chicago ..... 000 010 000—1 5 0
John, Brewer (8) and Ferguson; Reuschel (12-12) and Hundley. W—Brewer (6-4). HR—Ferguson (18th), Santo (13th).

Philadelphia ..... 004 000 100—5 7 1
Houston ..... 100 000 000—1 5 1
Twitchell (12-8) and Boone; Reuss, Griffin (7), Crawford (8) and Edwards. L—Reuss (13-9). HR—Robinson (18th).

Win Disputed Relay

Americans Finally Join Gold Market in Games

MOSCOW, Aug. 20 (UPI).—The United States won its first two gold medals of the World University Games tonight, one of them in a disputed contest with the Russians that ended the track and field competition in an uproar.

The Americans took golds in the men's relay events—the 4-by-100 and 4-by-400. The Soviet Union won six track and field gold medals today for an overall total of 44 golds.

The United States won the 4-by-400 when a Russian, Valery Urchenko, was disqualified for colliding with Darwin Bond on the second lap. The Russians, who finished with 17 of the 34 gold medals in track and field, protested their disqualification, touching off a long discussion on the field after all the events were over.

Officials finally rejected the Soviet protest, but the uproar *forced them to postpone* the medal award ceremony until tomorrow night. The Americans were awarded the relay in a time of 3 minutes 4.4 seconds.

When the track competition had been completed, athletes of the various nations lined up on the field at Lenin Stadium for the award ceremony. But the Soviet protest ensued, and finally the athletes sprawled on the *grass in anticipation of a long* discussion.

At one point, the American runners jumped onto the winners stand, smiling broadly, and raised their arms in a victory salute as the Russian crowd laughed and applauded.

In the 4-by-400, the Americans were in the lead when Urchenko and Bond collided. The Soviets then pulled ahead, but on the third lap, Ron Jenkins forged ahead.

But the Soviets' Simeon Kotcher caught the American anchorman, Dennis Schultz with less than 100 meters to go. The partisan Russian crowd rose to its feet cheering as Kotcher crossed the finish line, but the cheers turned to groans moments later when the disqualification was announced.

Bond said Urchenko grabbed his foot, but to spectators it appeared the collision was accidental. "I almost fell, and then he went by me," Bond said. "After the race, the Russian apologized. But I never expected the judges to call it."

In the 4-by-100 relay, the American quartet of Thomas Whatley, Wardell Gilbraith, Larry Brown, and Steve Riddick easily beat the second-palce Russians in 39.1, a University Games record.

The men's 200 meters was taken by Pietro Mennea of Italy in 20.5, as Briton Christopher Monk was second in 20.7 and American Wardell Gilbraith third in 20.8. American Mark Lutz finished fifth.

Mikhail Zhelovoski narrowly edged American Glenn Herold in the 5,000 meters with a winning time of 13:41.4. Herold passed the race leader, Julian Goater of Britain, with about 250 meters to go, but was overtaken in the final 50 meters. "I thought I could outkick him," Herold said afterward. "I gave it everything I had, but it just wasn't enough. I wanted it bad."

In the 1,500 meters, Britain's Frank Clemente broke the Soviet domination with a University Games record of 3:42.3. A step behind, in 3:42.7, came American Tony Waldrop, with fellow-countryman Reginald McAffee third in 3:43.2.

A fleet Finnish girl, Mona-Lisa Pursiainen, won her second gold medal, taking the women's 200 meters in 22.4 seconds. The tall, lanky, 22-year-old blonde won the 100 meters Friday in 11.4.

Nadezhda Chizhova of the Soviet Union, world and Olympic champion in the shotput, easily won her event.

Tamara Safonova picked up another gold medal for the Soviet Union when she easily won the women's springboard diving event. A pair of Americans, *Christine Loock and Jerrie Adair*, finished third and fourth, respectively.

Miss Safonova finished with 439.65 points, followed by Milena Duchkova of Czechoslovakia with 418.23. Miss Loock had 410.07 and Miss Adair 395.79.

Medal Tally

	Gold	Silv.	Br.
Soviet Union	44	21	21
Romania	3	4	5
United States	2	3	9
Poland	2	3	5
Britain	2	3	1
Cuba	2	2	1
Italy	2	—	5
Finland	2	—	—
Bulgaria	1	4	3
East Germany	1	3	7

Monday

Reds Beat Mets In 16 Innings

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Johnny Bench drove in the go-ahead run with a single in the 16th inning today and the Cincinnati Reds added four more runs to beat the New York Mets, 8-3.

Denis Menke and Tony Perez started the winning rally with singles and, with one out, the Mets gambled by allowing left-handed reliever Tug McGraw to pitch to the right-handed-hitting Bench, who leads the National League in runs batted in with 91.

Bench singled up the middle to score Menke with the lead run, and then a walk, a two-run single by Cesar Geronimo, and a two-run triple by Darrell Chaney followed. Clay Carroll, the last of four Cincinnati pitchers, picked up his fifth victory against six losses. McGraw took the loss, his sixth straight against no victories this season.

The Scoreboard

THOROUGHBRED RACING—At Liberty Bell, Pa. Windtier, ridden by Mike Hole, rallied in the final sixteenth of a mile and won the $100,000 Hobson Handicap at Liberty Bell Park, by 1 1 4 lengths over longshot Rastafarian. Rocky Reef, a 30-1 shot, was a nose back, in third place, a head in front of Mo Bay in the 1 1.4-mile race for 3-year-olds and up.

At Del Mar, Calif., Bill Shoemaker and Kennedy Road teamed up successfully for their third consecutive victory, capturing the $31,750 Cabrillo Handicap in track-record time at Del Mar race course. Kennedy Road, the 5-year-old speedster which won the rich Hollywood Gold Cup at Hollywood Park earlier this year, opened up at the final straightaway and left Kentuckian nearly four lengths back at the wire. Imaginative was another six lengths behind.

At Chicago, Impecunias, the 7-to-5 favorite, got his nose across the wire first in the $50,100 Hawthorne Derby, but the race stewards said he did it by brushing Golden Don. The stewards at Hawthorne Park gave the victory to Golden Don and put Impecunias in the second spot in the 1 1.16-mile race for 3-year-olds.

Princess Anne And Prince Philip To Soviet Show

LONDON, Aug. 20 (UPI).—Princess Anne will defend her title as European equestrian champion in the Soviet Union next month, joining her father Prince Philip there as the first members of the British royal family to visit Russia since the *1917 Bolshevik Revolution*.

But the British Horse Society, in an announcement today, said the Queen's 23-year-old daughter will be competing in the three-day European championship in Kiev as an individual and not as a member of the British team.

The princess failed to win selection to the team after her 10-year-old chestnut, Doublet, refused to jump the water jump three times at England's Osberton horse trials yesterday and was eliminated. At Kiev, Anne will ride her other horse, Goodwill, who banged a fetlock in the stable at Osberton Saturday.

Prince Philip, president of the International Equestrian Federation, has already accepted an invitation to the championships.

Cruyff Uncertain On Moving Date To Barcelona FC

MADRID, Aug. 20 (Reuters).—Johan Cruyff, the brilliant Dutch forward, will have to wait until later this week before finding out whether he can register with his new club, Barcelona, in time for the start of the Spanish Football League season.

A committee of the Royal Spanish Football Federation will meet on Wednesday to decide on Cruyff's registration.

Cruyff and his club, world champions Ajax of Amsterdam, have already agreed on a fee with Barcelona for his transfer —reportedly a world record 5.5 million guilders ($2.2 million).

However, the Royal Netherlands Football Association has said Cruyif cannot officially be transferred until the start of the next Dutch transfer period, Dec. 1. The Spanish League season starts Sept. 2.

The Scoreboard

AUTO RACING—At Gainesville, Ga., England's Brian Redman led from start to finish to easily capture the L-M formula 5000 championship series race at *Road Atlanta by 23 seconds over the* Lola of Mark Donohue. Redman, who started on the pole in his Lola, averaged 116.30 miles an hour as he coasted to victory by the widest margin in an L-M series race this year. England's Peter Gethin finished third in a Chevron with Jody Scheckter of South Africa fourth *in another Lola.*

GOLF—At St. Paul, Minn., Sandra Palmer fired a 2-under-par 71 to win the $30,000 St. Paul ladies open tournament by one stroke with a 10-under total of 209 for 54 holes. Miss Palmer, who led after the second round with an 8-under-par 128, edged Jane Blalock and Judy Rankin, who both shot 3-under-par 70s for 210 totals.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Baseball à la Grècque

(Art Buchwald has gone off for a few weeks to forget about Watergate. He left behind some of his all-time-favorite columns which he insists to the best of his recollection, at that point in time and in hindsight, everyone wanted to read again.)

WASHINGTON.—The game of baseball can be Greek to a lot of people, particularly if you are Greek. I had the pleasure of watching a World Series game on television with Melina Mercouri, the Greek actress who was in Washington with her director, Jules Dassin. Miss Mercouri didn't want to watch the game but Mr. Dassin had his heart set on it.

Buchwald

"Darling," he said, "this is the World Series. I've got to see it."

"What countries are playing?" Miss Mercouri wanted to know.

"No countries are playing. It is between two American teams."

"Then why do they call it the World Series?" she asked.

"I guess because to Americans it is the most important thing in the world. You see, baseball is the national pastime."

"I don't care. I want to see the White House and the Capitol and the Pentagon. I don't want to sit in this hotel room looking at a stupid game."

"It's not stupid. Let me explain it to you. Look at the screen. There are nine men on each team."

"Who is the man in the blue suit with the life preserver?" Miss Mercouri wanted to know.

"That's the umpire. He's neutral."

"I like him. He's dressed much better than the others."

"Now pay attention," Mr. Dassin said. "There are four bases, including home plate. The man with the bat stands at home plate and tries to hit the ball which is thrown by a man called the pitcher."

"And the rest of them just stand around doing nothing," Miss Mercouri said.

"No, that's not so. If the man hits the ball, they must try to catch it and put him out."

"That's all they do?"

"Well, they also have to bat when it is their turn. Now watch, the pitcher has just thrown a ball."

"The man didn't try to hit the ball," Miss Mercouri said.

"No, he didn't, because the pitch was a ball."

"I know it was a ball. I can see."

"You don't understand. It was a bad ball."

"Why don't they play with good balls? I thought America was a rich country."

"They do play with good balls. But if the ball doesn't go over the plate it's called a ball. Now look, he just hit a foul ball. That's a strike."

Miss Mercouri looked at Mr. Dassin incredulously. "A bad ball is a ball, and a foul ball is a strike? Why isn't a bad ball a foul ball? Tell me, who is on strike?"

"Nobody is on strike," Mr. Dassin said. "It's called a strike. Watch, you see, the man just hit a fly to center field."

"You saw a man hit a fly on television?" Miss Mercouri asked.

"Not a real fly. It's called a fly if it goes in the air."

"I want to see the Supreme Court," Miss Mercouri said.

"Wait a minute. The next batter is the best player on the team. Let's see what he does. Look, he just made a long drive into center field and he has a double."

"A double what?"

"Just a double. He has two bases."

"I don't see them," Miss Mercouri said.

Mr. Dassin was getting desperate. Suddenly he thought of something. "Do you know, the best hitter on the Yankees is a Greek?"

For the first time Miss Mercouri took an interest in the game.

"What's his name?"

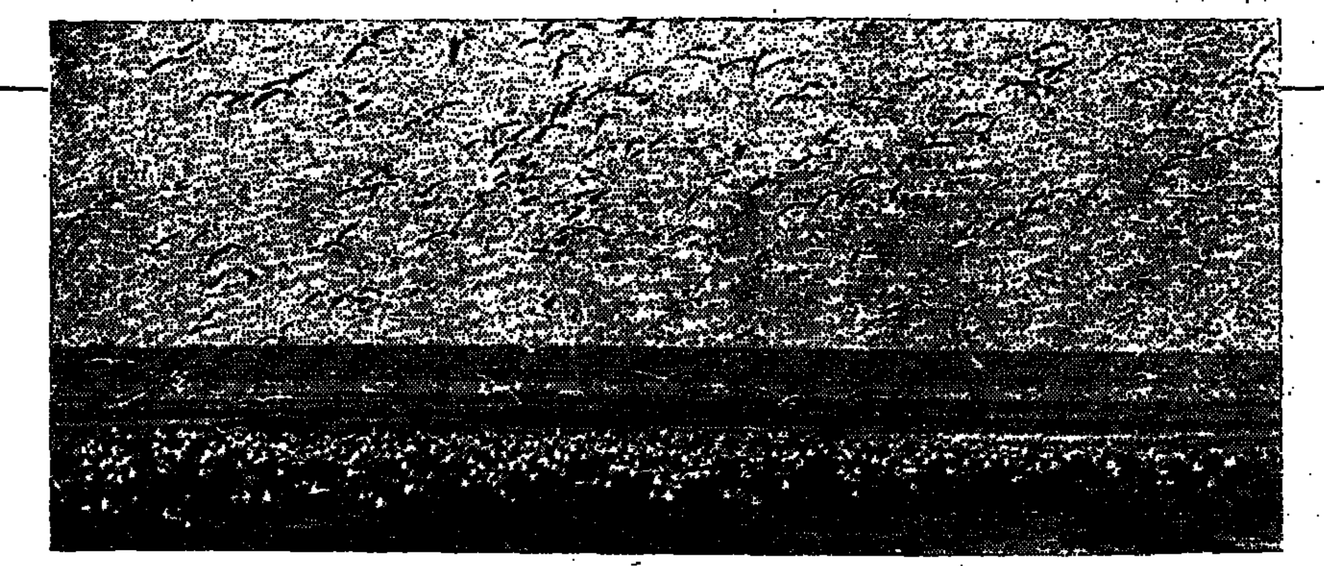
"Mickey Mantoupoplous. They call him Mickey Mantle for short."

"Come on, Mickey Mantoupoplous," Miss Mercouri shouted. "Hit the foul ball over the home plate and show them you can double the bases with two up and two down and don't forget to retire the side!"

"That's it," Mr. Dassin said. "You're getting the hang of it. Now, isn't this better than sightseeing?"

"Are there any Greeks on the other side?" Miss Mercouri wanted to know.

"Just Willie Mays," Mr. Dassin said. "Just Willie Mays."



Birds flying over the marshes of the Zwin, near Knokke, on the coast at the Dutch border.

A Wildlife Refuge on the Belgian Coast

By Jan Sjöby

THE ZWIN, Belgium (IHT).—For the denizens of the Zwin and for the numerous visiting biologists (amateurs and professionals), 1973 has been a good year.

"The weather has been excellent," explained Guido Burggraeve, conservator of the 300-acre Zwin Ornithological Reserve at the northern end of the Belgian coast (with a tiny enclave on Dutch soil, beyond the marshes). The July census, he noted, turned up 62 pairs of nesting avocets *(Recurvirostra avocetta)*, 49 couples of oyster catchers *(Haematopus ostralegus)* and 120 nests of *Sterna hirundo* (tern to most of the world). In addition there were storks, herons, various waders and doves and some 3,000 black-headed gulls *(Larus ridibundus)*.

Mr. Burggraeve estimates that there are more than 100 breeding species of birds nesting in the Zwin. In addition, he believes there are some 158 species of migratory birds.

"August and September is a spectacular time at the Zwin," said Mr. Burggraeve. "The takeoff tends to be a fantastic sight."

Biology students from the universities of Ghent and Liège visit the place religiously each year. This year, Mr. Burggraeve notes, scholars from institutions of higher learning in Louvain, Lille and Brussels also dropped in to observe his acres.

Mr. Burggraeve, Flemish by birth, has a disquieting habit of switching from French to English to Latin. "You need the Latin," he explained, "because the Americans and the English don't always speak the same language."

A visit to the Zwin marshes, a quarter hour by bus from central Knokke, should, Mr. Burggraeve believes, start with a tour of the aviaries. They are huge, complete with swimming pools. In the fall when the migrating birds become uneasy, they are let out and fly off for a vacation on the other side of the Mediterranean, sometimes on the other side of the equator.

"But," Mr. Burggraeve noted, "they tend to come back. The birds know the side on which the bread is buttered."

The next stop, before soft-footing it through the piñon forest into the marshes, is the saltwater aquarium, a mini-museum of biological evolution in the North Sea with wax models of various inhabitants of the past and an aquarium full of present-day baby shrimps *(Palaemus serratus)*, baby mullets *(Mugil cephalus)* and baby eels *(Anguilla anguilla)* caught in the tidal basins of the marshes where automatic locks keep the high tide in. "Back of that rock is an octopus *(Eledone cirosa)*," said Mr. Burggraeve, "but he is a bit on the shy side and doesn't want to show a leg."

He added sadly that until recently he had five squid *(Sepia officialis)*, too, but they died. "We'll replace them, though," he said. "The tidal pools are teeming with littoral fauna, and once they get used to the aquarium world, they tend to like it."

The path through the heavily wooded forest is lined with giant stands of nettles. Mr. Burggraeve explains that they were planted to keep people and dogs out of "an exceedingly sensitive biota."

The Zwin, geologists believe, was created by an earth tremor in the 5th century which sent the sea rollicking all the way to present-day Bruges, in effect creating that city as a leading medieval seaport. The Zwin silted up in the 1100s and Bruges lost its international position. The Zwin, a once busy waterway, was literally left to the birds, the rabbits and the inhabitants of the tidal pools.

In 1952 the stretch of land was set aside as a wildlife sanctuary.

The land is owned by Count Léon Lippens, an ardent ornithologist himself, and the operation is entirely private, without any subsidies from the government, surviving on the modest 25-Belgian-franc admission charge. A lush eating house, the Chalet du Zwin, is on the premises. The prices are high but the food is excellent.

The Zwin is still primarily for the birds and the rabbits—and the mini-shrimps and the mini-squid. A number of sections of the marshlands are fenced in—off limits— and guards with binoculars enforce the out-of-bounds rules.

At 10 a.m. on Sundays—and Thursdays between the Easter holidays and September—organized two-hour tours are arranged and birdwatchers are guided around the precious acres.

"We simply can't have people all over the place," said Mr. Burggraeve. "A lot of the birds are very sensitive. If we let the general public run freely in the nesting areas we would no longer have birds, only birdwatchers looking for nonpresent birds."

PEOPLE: *Gene Krupa Tells Why He Limits His Concerts*

Gene Krupa, 64, one of the world's leading drummers and a member of the original Benny **Goodman** Quartet formed in 1934, said Monday that he has curtailed his public appearances because he has "benign leukemia." "I get very tired and I can only play after I have a blood transfusion," Krupa said at his Yonkers, N.Y., home. His most recent appearance was Saturday when he rejoined the Goodman quartet at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., for a session at the summer festival there. "I'm like an out patient," he said. "I go to the hospital for blood counts and transfusions." He says that his type of leukemia can be controlled but that he must take medication for it. Doctors made the diagnosis last March. "I knew something was wrong," he said, "and I guess I'm glad I found out what it was."

NYT.

Gene Krupa
...at '73 concert.

* * *

Tony Godles of Lorain, Ohio, is claiming the world record for weight loss in a year. He went from 556 pounds on Aug. 3, 1972, to his current 235, dropping his waist measurement from 74 inches to 41. Godles says that the Guinness Book of Records cites **William Cobb** of Macon, Ga., as the titlist—Cobb went from 802 pounds to 232 pounds, but it took him three years to do it.

* * *

David Eisenhower, President Nixon's son-in-law, has been accepted at George Washington University Law School and will start classes there Aug. 27.

* * *

The royal family knows. But beyond that, Buckingham Palace is maintaining a discreet silence on the subject of a commercial being shown in Paris movie houses in which **Queen Elizabeth II** is imitated by French actress **Huguette Funfrock**. The ad shows Miss Funfrock coming out of a Paris shop, wearing a typical royal hat, with a large smile on her face. She steps into a limousine, opens a parcel, and, after placing a crown on her head, gives the shop a plug. It seems likely that no complaint will be lodged.

* * *

Film director **Vittorio de Sica**, 72, will be back in Rome shortly to continue work on a film starring **Richard Burton** and **Sophia Loren**, his son said Monday. Pop singer **Christian de Sica** had just arrived back in Rome after visiting his father in a Geneva clinic. The younger De Sica said that his father was having a small cyst removed from his lung. "I don't understand who could have created all the alarm," he said. "After a short spell convalescing in Sicily, my father will continue working normally."

* * *

Jim Bathurst of Vancouver celebrated his 60th birthday Saturday by making 60 parachute jumps. He said he wanted to do "something different" before retiring from the Vancouver Fire Department where he has worked for 38 years.

* * *

Zealousness got them fired, said trash collectors **Joe Kennedy** and **Bob Thompson** of Colne, England. They worked so fast at collecting plastic bags of garbage and stacking them along the sides of streets that they left the rest of their team far behind—and the trash for dogs to get at and scatter about—said a local government spokesman. The Municipal Workers' Union is trying to get the two men reinstated.

* * *

"It's better here tonight," said singer **Tom Jones**, "thank God." He was appearing in Clarkston, Mich., at the Pine Knob Music Theater, signing autographs and kissing women who pressed forward from a crowd of 8,000. The night before, his sound system failing, Jones had spat water, hurled his microphone off stage, kicked flowers into the audience—and ended the program early.

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